WEEKLY RATES OF ADVERTISING.

A square consists of space equivalent to ten lines Nonpareil type, or about seventy-five words.

	1 square	2 squares	3 squares	¼ column	½ column	1 column
One insertion	1 00	75	2 50	4 00	6 00	10 00
One month	2 50	50	5 00	7 00	12 00	25 00
Two months	4 00	60	8 00	12 00	18 00	25 00
Three months	5 00	8 00	11 00	15 00	25 00	40 00
Six months	8 00	12 00	15 00	25 00	35 00	60 00
One year	12 00	18 00	24 00	40 00	60 00	100 00

GEORGIA IN CONGRESS.

Speech of Hon. James B. Beck, of Kentucky, Delivered in the House of Representatives, Dec. 20 1869—A Graphic Narrative.

The House having under consideration the bill to promote the reconstruction fo Georgia—

Mr. Beck said:

Mr. Speaker:—My colleagues on the Committee on Reconstruction who entertain the same views that I do, have requested that I should open the debate on our side, which I will do as briefly as possible. And in the first place allow me to say that this House in its action in reference to Georgia occupies a different position from what it has ever done before in regard to any of the States undergoing the process of reconstruction. I am not going to say one word against the reconstruction laws. Whether I believe them to be constitutional or unconstitutional, and my opinion as to their invalidity has been frequently and freely expressed on this floor, they have been passed upon by this House and acquiesced in by the State of Georgia. What I do propose to say, and what I hope the House will not fail to observe, is that the State of Georgia has complied with all the reconstruction acts. This House has solemnly so decided. Therefore, when she did comply with the reconstruction acts of Congress, and was accorded representation upon this floor, she became to all intents and purposes a sovereign State of this Union, co equal with all the others, just as fully as the State of New York, the State of Ohio, or any other State whose status this day no one questions. I do not propose to go in detail over all the ground to show that she has so complied; because when a bill similar in many regards to this was presented by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler) from the Committee on Reconstruction last April, I had the honor in this hall to prove—I was about to say, to demonstrate—by tracing from the beginning to the end the whole history of the reconstruction acts, and showing the action of this House by the admission of the Representatives from Georgia upon this floor, that she was entitled to all the rights and privileges of a sovereign State in this Union. The position assumed was so clear and incontrovertible that no one upon the other side attempted to contradict it. The chairman of the Committee on Reconstruction (Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts,) himself failed to put upon the record, although he spoke for an hour, a single word to show that the people of Georgia had not complied with the laws of Congress. His speech was withheld for revision, and, as the *Globe* shows, is withheld for the same purpose to the present hour.

I will state, however, that after Georgia had complied with all the reconstruction acts, and framed a constitution republican in form, on the 25th of June, 1868, this House passed an act in which the Senate concurred, declaring that she had so complied and was therefore entitled to representation on this floor as well as in the Senate. The credent ials of her members were referred to the Committee of Elections, and on the 25th day of July, 1868, Hon. Henry L. Dawes, chairman of the committee, made the following report, which I read from the *Congressional Globe*, second session, Fortieth Congress, page 4,471:

"Mr. Dawes—I am instructed by the Committee of Elections to report back the credentials of J. W. Clift and J. H. Prince, members elect from the State of Georgia, that State having ratified the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, and in all other respects having conformed to the requirements of law in regard to the admission of that State. These gentlemen will take the oath prescribed by the act of July 2, 1862.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. Clift and Mr. Prince appeared and qualified."

They sat on this floor during the latter portion of the second session of the Fortieth Congress, and during all of its third session. And all the people of the United States are to day living under the laws passed by the votes of those men in that Congress. How many of those laws would have passed but for their votes I cannot say. The fact is, as to the laws which were passed in the second and third sessions of the Fortieth Congress, the Representatives of Georgia on this floor voted on and aided in passing them. This House would stultify itself and all its past action if it did not to-day recognize Georgia as a fully restored State, as it has already recognized it by its own laws, its own acts passed on this floor—laws which the people of the United States are to-day compelled to obey. Whatever you do for Georgia now you can do with equal propriety for New York, Ohio, Massachusetts, or the most loyal States in the Union.

And what do you propose to do? Do you say that Georgia has violated any of the reconstruction acts? No; you announce that she has violated her own constitution in your opinion. You say, not that she has violated any of your acts, but that the constitution which she framed for herself has been misconstrued by the members of her Legislature as regards the eligibility of the members of that Legislature. That is the head and front of her offending, and all that is charged against her.

This House might have had very great difficulty if it had been compelled to account to any power superior to itself in maintaining before any enlightened tribunal that it had decided fairly in regard to all its decisions as to contested elections in the last few Congresses. I might refer to much that took place in the Fortieth Congress in corroboration of what I say. But as this House has power to judge of the qualification of its own members, so by the constitution of Georgia the Legislature of that State has the power to judge of the qualification of its members; and whether they decided rightly or wrongly, they decided according to their own best judgment at the time. It is because you differ with them in that judgment that you say, and that is the only ground that you have for assuming to say, that Georgia shall no longer be a State in this Union, but shall be thrown back into the condition of a territory or conquered province.

But I must go further than this in looking at the history of this matter. When the Georgia Legislature declared those negroes ineligible, they did it in good faith, as appears from their proceedings. They showed their good faith in this, that after this House complained, after the Congress of the United States complained of their action, they passed a resolution submitting the question to the courts of the State. They passed a fair and manly resolution, to which I now propose to call the attention of the House.

"Whereas"—

say the Legislature of Georgia—

"Whereas, It is believed that a judicial decision of the question of the colored man's right to hold office in Georgia under the constitution now in force would restore the State to her proper position in the Union and give quiet throughout the State; and whereas said question is one which the courts of the State can properly take cognizance of; and whereas we, the representatives of the people of Georgia, are unwilling that any effort should be spared on our part to bring about a state of peace and happiness to the people and a settlement of that important question.

Be it therefore resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia in Assembly convened, That a case involving the right of the colored man to hold office shall, as soon as the same can be properly brought before the Supreme Court of the State, be heard and determined by said court, and we believe that the people of the State will, as they have heretofore always done, in good faith abide the decision of the highest judicial tribunal of the State whenever so declared."

That resolution was passed by both houses of the Legislature of Georgia, and was vetoed by the Governor, the very gentleman to whom you are now proposing to commit the whole power of the State of Georgia. It was as fair a resolution as could be passed by any legislative assembly. It was done, too, at the request and with the sanction of the President of the United States. General Grant himself, as was testified before the Committee on Reconstruction to-day, by Mr. Tift, a member of the fortieth Congress from the State of Georgia, who has, by his unceasing and untiring energy and zeal, done more to defend the honor and maintain the rights of the State of Georgia before Congress and its Committees than all the other citizens of the State put together. He gave me a copy of his dispatch—written in part by the President—to the Legislature of Georgia asking them to pass just such a resolution as this, and he believed it would be satisfactory to the Congress of the United States. Here is the dispatch which was sent:

"In conversation with General Grant I learn that he thinks it will be he best to pass a joint resolution referring the right of colored citizens to hold office to the courts, and adjourn."

That dispatch is partly in the handwriting of Mr Tift and partly in the handwriting of the President himself. It was substituted for one which the President had himself written, though not sent, but which is indorsed on the back of this paper, and is almost in the same words.

Mr. Whittemore—Is there not also on that same piece of paper a declaration that the advice was only given because it was asked for, and not in a spirit of dictation?

Mr. Beck—Yes, sir; in the dispatch which the President himself wrote, and which is all in his handwriting, but which was not sent, because the one I have just read was deemed to be less objectionable. I will read it:

"I have conversed with General Grant on the subject of the advisability of the Georgia Legislature submitting the question of the eligibility of the colored citizens to hold office to the courts. He thinks it better, and gives the advice only because it is asked, and wishes it to be distinctly understood that it is in no spirit of dictation."

That dispatch was not sent; the other was. But what I mean was this, that the Chief Executive of this Republic advised the Representatives from Georgia that if a resolution such as was passed should be passed by the Legislature it would, in his judgment, be satisfactory to this Congress. The Legislature did pass it and adjourn. The case went before the Supreme Court of the State, and the court decided—two out of three—that negroes are eligible to hold office. The Legislature is to meet on the second Wednesday in January; and now, in advance of that meeting before they have had an opportunity to act on the matter, it would be monstrous to pass a bill to deprive them of that opportunity and place them under the control of Gov. Bullock, who has failed, if he has not refused, to call them together, he being the only man who had the power to do it. His pretense that members did not ask him and assure him in advance how they would vote is as frivolous a pretext as was ever offered by any human being and utterly unworthy the Chief Executive of a great State. He himself vetoed the resolution in the first place, and it was passed notwithstanding his known objections. They had no right to come and tell him how they were going to act when they met together. It was his business to call them together if he wanted them to meet before the regular time for their meeting. His failure to do so is conclusive proof that he did not want them to meet. It is no excuse for him to come here now and say that there was no clamor on the part of the Legislature to get together earlier. This House postponed the bill offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr Butler] last spring mainly to give the Legislature a chance and see what they would do. And, sir, while I have no advice to give them as to whether they ought to reverse their former decision and repeal the negroes or not—that is their business and not mine—I do say that it is a monstrous proposition, before they have had time to do what you postponed the former bill to give them an opportunity of doing, to say that they shall not have that opportunity, and that the Governor shall be made dictator over a State which you yourselves solemnly admitted as a restored or reconstructed State, whose Representatives were on this floor with you and voted for the laws under which you now live.

The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr Butler] begged us to deal kindly with Gov. Bullock and not to impute any bad motives to him. I only know Gov Bullock's record; I have no personal feeling against him in any shape or form, nor would I wantonly or maliciously say one word against his character in this house where he has no right to be heard. But I do say this—I said it on the floor of the House before and it was never contradicted by any friend he had—that it was believed in Georgia and charged that he had forcible reasons for not calling the Legislature together, because he has been charged with misappropriating the funds of the State, and that impeachment would probably follow if the Legislature were called together or allowed to meet.

It is further believed that if he can get clear of the men now sitting in the Legislature and call the originally elected members of the Legislature together forthwith without filling the vacancies he can be elected to the Senate of the United States, perhaps with his colleague, Foster Blodgett; and that this bill is now being rushed through Congress at Gov. Bullock's instigation, to save him from impeachment and prevent the people of Georgia from asserting their free choice in the men to represent them in the Senate of the United States. I read to Gov. Bullock this morning, in the presence of the Committee on Reconstruction, a paper which I send to the clerk's desk to be read and I asked him to reply to it if it was false; and although he did afterwards make a speech before us no man can say here or elsewhere that he has contradicted successfully a single allegation in it. This paper was sent to me day before yesterday, in reply to a letter I wrote asking information relative to the position of Gov. Bullock. The paper is from the State Treasurer of the State of Georgia, a leading Republican of the State. I ask that it be read for the information of the House.

The clerk read as follows:

ATLANTA, GA., Dec. 14, 1869.

DEAR SIR: I wrote you in a very great hurry yesterday, neglecting to mention many truths that should have a bearing with your committee and congress in determining this vexed question of Georgia reconstruction and the status of Gov Bullock in connection with it. To show his connection with and interest in the "Kimball opera house building"—a portion of which is temporarily used as a State house—I will state that Governor Bullock labored to secure my influence in favor of paying said Kimball $25 000 yearly rent for only a portion of the least valuable part of a building that could not have cost Kimball over one hundred thousand dollars reserving to himself all the first story front on the main street of six store-rooms, most of the entire basement story, and a large number of rooms in the upper two stories. His object now is to so organize the General Assembly that they will purchase this building for a State house at about half a million dollars. In violation of law and the action of the General Assembly, he drew on the Fourth National Bank of New York for $35 000 and stated to me that $31 000, of the above amount was paid to said Kimball on account of said opera building and fixtures, and that the other $4 000 he used himself, which amount he has never accounted to the State or treasurer for. After two committees of the General Assembly—one manipulated in his own interest—had declared this act of drawing on said bank and the use of the money illegal and unauthorized, as soon as the Legislature adjourned in March last, he went direct to New York and drew a draft on said Fourth National Bank for $20 000 more, in favor of said Kimball, making in all $55 000, none of which ever found its way into the State treasury of Georgia; and there is no telling what further amounts he would have drawn and appropriated himself in violation of law if I had not sent the bank a synopsis of the code of Georgia bearing on this subject. To meet these drafts, or guarantee their payment, he hypothecated seven per cent State rail road mortgage bonds that by special legislation were to be used only in "renewal of bonds then due and thereon," and for "funding the State bonds falling due or maturing in 1866, 1869 and 1870." Two hundred and sixty-five thousand five hundred dollars of these seven per cent. bonds he had sold in violation of the above special statute, setting them apart for a specific purpose thereby destroying the ability of the State to comply with the conditions of a circular he instructed me to have published, causing great and incessant murmurings by bondholders in Europe and this country.

The appropriations of 1868 were only for the "latter part of the year of 1868;" still for the public printing of this year he, in violation of law, drew $10,000 back on last year, notwithstanding the House, by a vote of over three to one, directed him to charge it as an advance on the printing fund of the year. This he did that he might save his $25 000 public printing fund to silence the mouths of the press or subsidize them in his behalf. He flooded the country with proclamations offering as high as $5 000 for the apprehension of a single fugitive, when the customary reward heretofore has not exceeded $200. At the same time he pardons those in custody who have committed willful murder without trial. By a trick and fraud—no doubt through his instructions—on the last day of the last General Assembly a portion of the appropriation bill was passed—what I call an India-rubber-blanket section—with no amount specified; yet, according to the Governor's interpretation and application, unlimited. This is independent of the contingent fund of $20,000 for the year, which, all but a few dollars, he exhausted in less than six months, mostly for "incidental expenses of executive department". On this—what he makes the India-rubber blanket section, which, if strictly construed, could amount to but a few thousand dollars—he has drawn nearly one hundred thousand dollars, the greater portion in the way of patronage to buy influence, over fifteen thousand dollars being to fee attorneys only as "retainers."

While he gets up sensational telegrams, and howls of outrages committed on Union men and colored citizens, he neglects to mention the many rapes committed by negroes on unoffending, defenseless, innocent girls and women. As you have seen in my reports I was a Union man, opposed secession strenuously and publicly, my office being headquarters of the Union Association here; left the South with all my family in 1863; lived near Boston until the close of the war; returned South in 1865; supported the Congressional measures of reconstruction; voted for and publicly supported General Grant for President and Bullock for Governor; have always been classed as a "Radical" by the Democrats; have been in nearly every Southern State since the war, withholding my political opinions on no occasion; known to be a Northern man by birth and residence until I was twenty-four years old, yet I have never been treated with the least severity and almost uniformly with kindness.

Public sentiment will set itself against and correct what few political outrages there may have been—though I have seen none—much sooner under full reconstruction than military rule under the direction of Bullock, who shows his great inconsistency and want of sincerity by crying outrages, while he has exercised the pardoning power until courts and jurors have but little to encourage them in the prosecution of crime. Instead of striving to allay bitter animosities and promote peace and prosperity as the chief Executive of a great State, it has been and is still his effort to stir up hatred and strife, that he may get a firmer hold on Georgia by which to exercise his usurpations and tyranny on all who will not become his personal adherents and accomplices in miscief and self-interest, which is the principal cause of the unsettled state of public affairs in Georgia. Democrats with him are as good for his selfish purposes as Republicans, and he has found not a few to yield to his patronage. Had it been the good portion of Georgia to have a wise, honest and just executive, the general government would not at this date be troubled with reconstruction in Georgia, or have cause to complain of disloyalty in her borders, and you should not mistake contempt for Bullock for dislike to the Federal Government.

Our best substantial men, including those who have uniformly been Union men and favor the Congressional reconstruction, who feel that Georgia is their home, and who love good society, law, and order, feel that this is a critical time for their loved Georgia.

The Democratic papers in the interest of Bullock, influenced by his patronage, are loud in their denunciations of the fifteenth amendment, and bitterly oppose the reseating of colored members. When you reflect that Republicans aided this expulsion and that they and Bullock will secretly, if not openly, oppose their being reseated by the General Assembly, in order that he may secure violent Congressional action; and further, that Bullock with his adherents defeated the fifteenth amendment last winter, I cannot conceive how a Republican Congress can sustain him.

Most respectfully, yours,

N. L. ANGIER,
Treasurer of Georgia.

Hon. James B. Beck, M. C., Washington, D. C.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts—Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. Beck—Certainly.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts—Was it not testified to by Governor Bullock, before the Committee on Reconstruction, that his transaction with the funds of the State had all been referred to the Legislature and examined by them, and that he had been exonerated from blame

Mr. Beck—This was the statement of Governor Bullock this morning; that such of these matters as had occurred and were known before the adjournment of the Legislature—because many of them have occurred since—were referred to a committee of the Legislature, and that a majority of that committee had reported in his favor; but that the Legislature itself had overruled the report of the majority and adopted the report of the minority refusing to exonerate him. That was his statement this morning; and he stands on the record now with the Legislature refusing to concur with the report of the majority in his favor, holding the matter over him as a threat for impeachment.

Mr. Whittemore—Did not the Governor state, in connection with the questions asked him this morning by yourself, that he was empowered by the Legislature to effect loans and take charge of the finances of the State?

Mr. Beck—He did; and he has taken charge of the finances of the State in many other particulars than this. But he never said that he had authority to use this money so drawn, and he did not profess or pretend that he had. But his idea was that a majority of that committee did not believe that he was really guilty of anything wrong, and I do not say that he was; I do not charge anything against him in any shape or form. But there is the letter of the Treasurer of the State: there are the facts, and his own statement shows that the matter is now before the Legislature for further investigation and action.

Mr. Whittemore—The gentleman says that many of these transactions have occurred since the adjournment of the Legislature.

Mr. Beck—I do

Mr Whittemore—Has the gentleman any proof in support of that statement?

Mr. Beck—Mr. Angier, the State Treasurer, says that after the adjournment of the Legislature Governor Bullock went on to New York and drew $20,000 out of the Fourth National Bank, making $55,000 in all; and how much further he would have gone he does not know, if he, the Treasurer, had not sent a copy of the code of Georgia to the bank showing that the Governor had no authority to do what he was doing.

[Here the House took a recess.]

Mr Beck—Mr. Speaker, when I closed this afternoon I had caused to be read at the Clerk's desk the letter of the State Treasurer of Georgia, and I had attempted to answer the questions put to me by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr Butler) and the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Whittemore.) From that point, without repetition or allusion to what had occurred before, I will proceed with the remark, that in the statement of facts I am about to make, as in the statements I have made, I hold myself in readiness again, as I did before, to answer all proper questions that gentlemen may see fit to ask me bearing on the facts. Such I deem my duty as a member of the committee undertaking to state the facts of this case.

I say here that that letter which was read to Governor Bullock in committee by me, so that he might have a full opportunity to reply to it and refute if he could the statements therein contained, which neither he nor any friend of his has attempted with any success—that letter, if true or if half true, demonstrates that he is, of all men, the very last that this Congress should make an absolute depot, as this bill proposes, over the Legislature of the State of Georgia. That Legislature before whom he has been charged with official malfeasance, and before whom those charges are now being investigated and yet remain undecided, ought to be allowed to meet before this house takes it by the throat and crushes it out of existence, as this bill proposes. If those charges are true or deserve investigation, and if you are determined to turn the State of Georgia out of the Union and restore her to the condition of a conquered province or satrapy, or territorial dependency, or whatever you may please to call it, then, in the name of humanity and of justice, you ought to put her in charge of some officer by whom future proceedings will, beyond doubt, be properly conducted.

As I have said, I make no charges against Gov Bullock, for I know nothing personally about him; but the State Treasurer of Georgia and the Legislature have made the charges which I have read, and they are of a most serious character.

Another fact I will state here, as I stated before when the bill was up in April last. The money that Governor Bullock paid to Messrs. Kimball never was pretended to be a debt of the State of Georgia. The city of Atlanta had agreed, in consideration of the removal of the State capital from Milledgeville to Atlanta, to furnish the State with suitable buildings; and after Governor Bullock had drawn the first $35 000 of the money which he is charged with misappropriating, he on the 13th of January sent a message to the Legislature, in which he set forth that he had drawn his money out of the Fourth National Bank in New York and had paid it to the Messrs. Kimball, but using this language:

"The satisfactory manner in which the energetic and able contractors, Messrs. Kimball, have executed their contract with the city of Atlanta, cannot fail to receive your approval."

A few few days afterward charges were made against him of having misappropriated the money. On the 21st day of January, in answer to those charges, he sent in a message to the Legislature, in which he said:

"I found it necessary, in order to secure the full completion of the capital building and public offices, in time for the reception of the General Assembly, to make certain advances of money to the Messrs Kimball, and obtained the money for such advances from the Fourth National Bank upon my official drafts. I do not propose, however, in this communication, to argue the propriety of that course, but simply to state the fact."

Failing even to communicate the fact on the 13th of January, failing even when charged on the 21st, when he sent in his message to justify himself in what he had done, after those charges had been made, after the Legislature had adjourned, he went to New York and drew $20,000 more, not one cent of which has ever found its way into the treasury of Georgia. All these are matters of serious consideration, and show that he is personally interested in preventing the meeting of the present Legislature. They afford ample reason for understanding why he has not called the Legislature together. It was beyond all question because of the pendency of these charges and the certainty that they would be urged and proved against him.

These facts all appeared before the committee, and the only excuse which now comes from him is that the members of that Legislature, scattered as they are from one end of Georgia to the other, did not come and request him to call them together. It would have been improper in them; it was, in fact, impossible for them, even if they thought it proper, to get together in any such number for the purpose of drawing up a petition for presentation to the Governor, asking to be called together at an early day. They were to investigate charges against him and delicacy alone would have prevented gentlemen under such circumstances from making such a request. It was his duty, after the decision of the court, and the duty of no one else, to call the Legislature together. He had the power, and no one else had, to call the Legislature together with a view of giving them an opportunity to meet the question of reseating those colored men in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court. But, sir, he failed to do so. His failure to do it is no good excuse for him or his friends now. But his conduct and the relation in which he stands to that body is one of the highest considerations why he should be pronounced not a fit man to be at the head of the State of Georgia with all the powers which this bill proposes to confer upon him.

In this connection let me also state that in the investigation before the Committee on Reconstruction to-day, on the examination of General Farnsworth, Governor Bullock himself admitted that if the recommendation of General Grant had been carried out and the test oath, known as the iron-clad oath, had been required of the Governor and the members of the Legislature of Georgia, he could not have taken that oath, because during the war he had given aid and comfort to the armies of the Confederate States; that he had been an express agent, and in his capacity as such he had during the rebellion in every form giving it aide and comfort; and that he could not have taken that test oath himself which the president recommended should be applied to all the members of the Legislature of the State of Georgia, over which he seeks to preside. He had never held any office before the war, and therefore would take the oath which is now required, but not the oath which the President in his message asked Congress to prescribe. The latter oath has been stricken out, whether to save him or not I do not know; but it has been stricken out, as he could not take it himself.

Now a word or two on the amendments which I propose, and the reason why they are offered, before I turn to another branch of this subject. I propose to amend the act by requiring the Governor, at the same time he issues his proclamation calling the Legislature together, to issue a proclamation calling for an election in all the districts not now represented, so that the State of Georgia, when the Legislature meets, shall be fully represented, if you are determined to pass this bill. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Buttler) claims that this would be an outrage. How, and in what manner? Ought not every district to be represented? If that Legislature is not full now, ought it not to be full before it is required to pass on the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution? Ought it not to be full before it is required to vote for United States Senators? Ought it not to be full, ought not all the people of Georgia to be represented before any important legislation is transacted? Governor Bullock himself to-day gave the committee this information: five members of the Legislature are dead, and there were not three murdered, as stated by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler) but only two, and they were both murdered before this Congress adjourned last spring, and no white man has ever been accused of murdering either of them. It appears from all the evidence that it was not done for any political purpose whatever. There is not one scintilla of proof to show that it was. Two where accidentally killed and one died of disease.

As the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr Butler) announced, Governor Bullock said that fifteen members were driven out of the State or the counties where they lived. Governor Bullock also stated that there were twenty-five in the House and four in the Senate who, in his opinion, could not take the oath required by the Constitution, and that two had resigned. This would make in all of those who left the State or country, those who died, resigned or were ineligible, some fifty-one members. The House is composed of one hundred and seventy-five members and the Senate of seventy-four, making a total of two hundred and nineteen; and there are, or will be if all those he deems ineligible under these provisions of this unresign, fifty-one vacancies if Governor Bullock be correct in his statement.

Now, why should the Legislature be summoned without at the same time a proclamation being issued for the filling of the vacancies in those districts? Why should not each of the districts be represented in the Legislature? The proclamation which gives time for the assembling of the Legislature, could give time for the election of men in those districts if Governor Bullock be correct, those men who are constitutionally ineligible will resign their places if we pass this bill. Why not give these districts the opportunity to fill their places with others? Does Governor Bullock except by the rump of a Legislature to get a whitewashing report to clear him from all the charges which have been brought against him, and then to get that Legislature to proceed to the election of United States Senators? Is this Congress to postitute itself for purpose of that sort? If you are to give those people a fair opportunity to assemble in their Legislature and be represented by men who are qualified—under military power if you please—then make provision for filling up the vacancies, who allowed the full Legislature of Georgia to pass upon any amendment to the Constitution; to pass upon the election of Senators and to treat her as you would any other State to which you intend to give any reasonable chance to do justice to herself. Yet the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler) seems to think it would be an outrage not to allow it to be done, and hence the amendment is proposed in good faith.

I also propose to add in second section the word "voluntarily" before the words "engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the the United States." And I insist that this House, if it has a proper respect for itself, will insert that word. In the test oath, known as the iron-clad oath, which was made as strong as it could possibly be made, I presume to exclude every body concerned in any way in the rebellion from holding a Federal office, from begining to end uses that language. Here it is:

That hereafter every person elected or appointed to any office or honor or profit under the Government of the United States either in the civil, military or naval department of the public service, excepting the President of the United States, shall, before entering upon the duties of such office and before being entitled to any of the salary or other emoluments there of, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: I A B, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntary given no aid, countenance counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought nor accepted nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever exercise the functions of any office whatever under any authority or pretended authority or in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power, or constitution with in the United States hostile or inimical thereto."

If the word "voluntary" was inserted in the iron-clad oath why should it not be inserted here, unless the oath is intended to be used as a trap to catch those men? It is now proposed to exclude from the Legislature all men who gave any aid or comfort to the rebellion "except in consequence of direct physical force." If it were said "except in consequence of direct physical force or fraud," or if such words had been used as would have excused men who rendered into notary aid, there might have been some propriety in it.

Sir, take this case out of the thousand that might be imagined. Suppose that a man in Ohio, a thorough loyalist a Federal soldier, if you please, had been approached by Gen John Morgan, or any of his men, in their raid through that State, in the guise of Federal soldiers, and he, believing them in good faith to be Federal soldiers, had given them important information, believing he was giving it to officers of the United States army, when in fact they were Confederate officers in disguise, that man, if he had moved to Georgia, would be sent to the penitentiary if he took a seat in the Georgia Legislature and took that oath, because he had in point of fact given aid to the rebellion and there was no direct physical force compelling him. That is one of the features of this bill as it now stands. That man involuntarily, unintentionally, while in fact he was believing that he was aiding the Union cause, was giving aid and comfort to the rebellion, and giving it without being under the compulsion of direct physical force. And yet this bill proposes that he shall be fined from five hundred to two thousand dollars and imprisoned for not less than one year if he has become a citizen of Georgia and shall dare to take his seat in the Legislature. That is the way in which the bill now stands; and hence the importance and propriety of the amendment I suggested, to insert the words "shall have voluntarily." Common justice requires that you shall not entrap and punish men who have been intentionally guilty of no wrong, and this House will regret and be ashamed of this bill unless these words are inserted. The common sense, the common justice of every man, woman, and child, black or white, in the United States would revolt against such a provision as this with the words I propose left out.

I also gave notice that I would move to amend by inserting the words "and as such has taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States," because the third section of the fourteenth amendment provides that no man shall be disqualified from holding office unless he has not only held an office under the United States before the war, or under some State government, but had previously taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. That is the express provision of the third section of the fourteenth amendment, and it is to make this bill conform to that that I propose to offer this amendment. Is not that right? Are you going to apply the test-oath, or are you going to make the bill conform to the third section of the fourteenth amendment? If you are going to do it in good faith why not comply with the terms of that third section and put in the words which it requires shall be inserted? You cannot require the test oath. You do not propose to do it; although the President recommended that it should be required I have no doubt, from information that I have received since, that the President did not intend to do it. It is so said by his friends. I believe it. I believe it because I am unwilling to suppose that the President would do it after he had announced that that oath would not be required of them, as he did in his telegrams to General Meade, when General Meade submitted the question to him whether it could or not, as the following telegrams show; and they show further that Bullock's statement as to the ineligibility of members of the Georgia Legislature is untrue:

HEADQUARTERS WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C. April 29, 1868.

Major General George G. Meade Commanding Third Military District:

I have carefully read your letter of 16th April and inclosures. I see nothing in them to change my opinion as expressed to you in my dispatch of March 2, 1868.

The officers elected under the new constitution of Georgia are not officers of the provisional government referred to in the reconstruction acts, nor are they officers elected under any so called State authority, and are not therefore required to take the oath prescribed in section nine, act of July 19, 1867. The eligibility to hold office must be determined by the new constitution and the oath prescribed in section nine, act of July 19, 1867. The eligibility to hold office must be determined by the new constitution and the amendment to the Constitution of the United States designated as article fourteen.

U. S. GRANT, General.

ATLANTA, GA., July 18, 1869.

General U. S. Grant, Washington, D. C:

On the 6th instant, having been officially notified by the provisional Governor of Georgia that both houses of the Legislature had reported to him they were organized and ready for any communication from him, I instructed the Governor to communicate to both houses that until compliance was had with the laws of Congress I considered them provisional and subject to my control, and that I could not consider either house legally organized until I had examined into and decided on the eligibility of its members under the fourteenth article. On receipt of this communication each house appointed a committee to investigate and report. In the Senate a majority of the committee reported all eligible. One member of the minority reported two ineligible. Another member of the minority reported nine ineligible. The Senate, after hearing the report of the committee *and excluding the Senators reported* against rom voting, endorsed and adopted the report of the majority declaring none ineligible. This action is to-day transmitted to me by the provisional Governor, who adopts the extreme report of the minority, gives his judgment that the action of the majority of the committee and of the Senate is illegal, and that the nine members are ineligible; states, however, that he has official information that certain of these members have had their disabilities removed by Congress, and calls on me to overrule the decision of the Senate and declare vacant the seats of those members reported against by one member of the minority whose disabilities have not been removed. I am not disposed to alter the position I have assumed that it is the prerogative of each house to judge of the facts and the law in the cases of members of their houses. I consider I have performed my duty when I called their attention to the law and required action to be taken under it. I do not feel myself competent to overrule the deliberate action of a legislative body who report they have conformed to the rule I laid down for their guidance. If I was the sole and exclusive judge of the qualifications of members I should have exercised my prerogative before allowing the houses to organize. I construed the dispatch of Mr. Wilson to Governor Warmoth, prohibiting any oath but such as the constitution prescribed, as prohibiting any test in advance of the house having control, and as leaving to each house the right to decide.

My judgment, therefore, is to acquiesce in the decision of the Senate, and leave to Congress such action as may hereafter be deemed proper in case the Senate has failed to comply with the law. To adopt the course proposed by the provisional Governor, and overrule the action of the Senate, will bring me in immediate conflict with the Legislature, and produce results which, in my judgment, will be worse than allowing a few doubtful members to retain seats under their own body. It is proper I should add that there appears at present no doubt but that the congressional acts will be complied with, even if members whose seats are questioned are left undisturbed. So far as I can ascertain the trouble is a personal one, arising out of the contest for United States Senatorship. I should also add that the Senate, whose action is reported, has a Republican majority, and could have purged itself of such members as are clearly ineligible. What I desire to know is whether, in your judgment, my duty requires me to overrule the deliberate act of the Senate and judge for myself on the qualifications of members. I have no doubt of my power in the premises, but do not feel that I am called on to do more than I have done.

GEO MEADE,
Major General.

A true copy:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant General.

In reply to this telegram the following were sent to Gen Meade:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20, 1868.

Maj. Gen. Geo G. Meade:

Your dispatch has been received and forwarded to Gen. Grant for instructions.

JOHN H. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff.

A true copy:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20, 1868.

Maj. Gen. Geo. G. Meade, Commanding Third Military District:

Gen Grant is now at Denver. Answer will probably reach you day after to-morrow. I have no doubt he will agree with you.

JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff.

A true copy:

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant General.

WASHINGTON, D. C. July 23, 1868.

Maj Gen. Geo. G. Meade, Commanding Third Military District:

The following dispatch just received:

DENVER, COL., July 21, 1868.

To John A. Rawlins:

Maj Gen. Meade's dispatch received. His conclusions are approved.

U. S. GRANT, General.
JOHN A. RAWLINS,
Chief of Staff.

The reconstruction committee of this house, of which Gov. Boutwell was chairman, announced that it would not be required. The Attorney General of the United States, in an opinion delivered at the request of the President, decided that it could not be required in Virginia when General Canby asked for information. And after all this, after all that the President has done and said in relation to Georgia and Virginia, he would stultify himself by saying that it should now be required. In none of the Southern States has it been required—neither in North Carolina, South Carolina, or Florida; and the President had said that it would not be required in Georgia, and both he and the Attorney General had said that in Virginia it should not be required. I say, after all this, I can believe that the President did willfully and intentionally recommend that the Legislature of Georgia shall now be required to take the test-oath.

Mr Eldridge—I won'd ask the gentleman to what paper of Gen Grant he refers when he recommends that the test-oath shall be required?

Mr Beck—I will read that portion of the President's message sent to this House on the first day of the session:

"Seven States when passed ordinances of secession have been fully restored to their places in the Union. Two eighth, Georgia, held an election at which she ratified her constitution, republican in form, elected a Governor, members of Congress, a State Legislature, and all other officers required. The Governor was installed, and the Legislature met and performed all the acts then required of them by the reconstruction acts of Congress. Subsequently, however, in violation of the constitution when they had just ratified (as since decided by the Supreme Court of the State), they unseated the colored members of the Legislature, and admitted to seats some members who are disqualified by the third clause of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, an article which they themselves had contributed to ratify. Under these circumstances I would submit to you whether it would not be wise without delay to enact a law authorizing the Governor of Georgia to convene the members originally elected to the Legislature, requiring each member to take the oath prescribed by the reconstruction acts, and none to be admitted who are ineligible under the third clause of the fourteenth amendment."

Mr Eldridge—That, then, is the opinion of the President at present. I supposed that was what you referred to, but I wanted it to appear plainly on the record.

Mr. Beck—I say, and it is the only charitable construction, in view of the past history of the President, of his own written telegrams to General Meade, which I have read, that it is the only charitable construction to be ere that he did not at the time understand or fully comprehend the force of the language used by him in his message. I am willing to assume that such is the fact until we have some further evidence against him.

I have never made any factious opposition to General Grant or his Administration. I did what I could to defeat him. We failed. After his election I determined in good faith to give him a reasonable support as a member of this House. I have done so, and will continue to do so. But if I believed that he had deliberately and intentionally, in the case of

[CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.]

THE WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE.

VOLUME LI. MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1870. NUMBER 51.

STIPULATIONS WITH ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements ordered for less than one month will be charged fifty cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Special notices fifteen cents a line for the first insertion, and ten cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

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Sewing Machines.

WILCOX & GIBBS' SILENT SEWING MACHINE,

72 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio

AT THE UNION FAIR HELD AT ISLAND PARK, N. Y., in 1865, there was made the only really thorough and scientific trial ever conducted between sewing machines.

The agents for the competing machines were required to make a minute list of all the advantages claimed for their machines, and each particular claim submitted separately to the most thorough test and examination. The results were decisive and all in favor of the Wilcox & Gibbs. The following are some of the advantages which were claimed for this machine:

It is the simplest. Claim sustained.

It is the least liable to get out of order. Sustained

It is the best made machine; every part being an exact duplicate. Sustained.

It runs the stillest. Sustained.

It runs the easiest. Sustained.

It runs the fastest.

WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE

MAYSVILLE, KY., JANUARY 12, 1870.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
THOMAS M. GREEN.
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE
Office on Second street, between Court and Market.

A controversy is being carried on in the Louisville papers between SAM McKEE and Col. J. H. H. WOODWARD; in which the parties are particularly abusive of each other. It all originates in the fact that McKEE has managed to make himself very obnoxious to members of his own party in this State by his constant interference in the matter of appointments. He is as thoroughly detested by the greater part of the leading Radicals in Kentucky as he has long been by decent men of all other parties. It would have been far more to the credit of these Radicals, however, had their dislike been practically exhibited at an earlier day, when McKEE had some influence, instead of being the fallen creature he now is. The following affidavit of Col. C. A. GILL, contained in one of WOODWARD's letters, is amusing, viz:

"STATE OF KENTUCKY, }
JEFFERSON COUNTY, ss. }

On this 25th day of October, 1869, before me J. W. Root, a notary public, personally appeared Charles A. Gill, of Louisville, Ky., who states on oath that he is acquainted with Sam McKee, U. S. pension agent at Louisville, Ky., that he has known him by reputation for several years, and personally for about one year, that he knows the political history of S m McKee, and states said McKee, by his violent course while a member of Congress brought upon himself the contempt of many leading members of the Republican party in Congress, to such an extent that he was openly repudiated by them, among whom may be mentioned the Hon. John A. Bingham. He further says that while in the city of Washington, in the month of January last, upon the petition and recommendation of R. Tarvin Baker, James Speed, T. B Fairleigh, G. C Wharton, Robert F. Baird Gen. Speed S. Fry, himself and many other Republicans, a bill was introduced into the House of Representatives to relieve from political disabilities Phil. Lee, Commonwealth's Attorney for for this judicial district, which bill was warmly advocated and supported by Hon. W. B Stokes, Hon. James F. Wilson and most of the leading Republicans in the House of the Representatives, and passed by a vo e of more than two-thirds of said House, and violently and malignantly opposed by said McKee after being importuned by many leading Republicans in Lee's district to support said bill, to after an express promise to this affiant and make no captious opposition to said bill. This affiant does not say that said McKee agreed to support said bill, but he does say that said McKee agreed that the question of the removing of political disabilities should be left alone to the loyal people in the districts in which the applicants for relief resided, and that, as the loyal people in Lee's district seemed to want him relieved, he would not prevent it, although he could not vote for said bill. After this promise he did all in his power to prevent the relief of the disabilities of said Lee whose private reputation as a gentleman is unsullied, and who has labored most arduously, both before and after the introduction of said bill, to secure to the negro the right to testify in the State courts.

This affiant further says, that by reason of the bad character, public and private, of said McKee, he (McKee) in the judgment of this affiant, is of no advantage to the Republican party, but an injury, detriment, and disgrace to it. He considers that said McKee has rendered no service to this party entitling him to its consideration, and his services as a soldier, which this affiant learns from the official record amounts simply to nothing, and this affiant does not think that such a record entitles a man to the name of a soldier. This affiant does not consider said McKee mentally or morally capable of filling the office he now holds.

CHAS. A. GILL.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 25th day of October, 1869.

J. W. ROOT, Notary Public,
Jefferson County Kentucky

If the anonymous author of the article in the Carlisle *Mercury* over the signature of a SIMON PURE DEMOCRAT had designed to advertise himself as a thoroughbred ass, he could not have accomplished his purpose more effectually than he has managed in the brayings which we publish in full in another column. When we made the exposures published recently in the EAGLE, and fortified our statements by the most conclusive evidence, it was with the full knowledge that the proof of a man being a rogue was the best recommendation he could have to the favor and admiration of all such cattle as the *Mercury's* silly correspondent. The idea that we, who have never taken the trouble to obtain a license to practice law, exposed corruption in officials in order to further an ambition to be elected Prosecuting Attorney or Circuit Judge of this District, is as ridiculous as the statement that the editor of this paper ever solicited office at the hands of the Democratic party is false. Of the good taste and propriety of the admission into his columns of such a wanton, mendacious and brainless assault upon one from whom he has received nothing but courtesy and kind treatment, is a question of which we leave Mr. SCUDDER and his readers to judge. If his position renders it necessary for him to court favor and patronage for himself in this way he is to be pitied.

THE TAXES AND THE DEBT.

The cry still is, Reduce the Taxes! The trading class is literally united in favor of reduction. The farmers are compelled, by falling prices, to pray for it as a measure absolutely necessary. The mechanics and laborers, who bore the hardships of high prices without a murmur while they were incident to a great national struggle, protest against that continuance of high prices which proceeds from exhorbitant taxation. On no other subject are the people half so united or half so decided. They complain of the taxes as a burden beyond their strength. They know that much of the depression which afflicts industry, and much of the bitterness and peril of the trial which every branch of trade endures, grow out of the present system of taxation. We are sustaining the fiscal strain of war in a period of peace. We are paying the penalties of war years after the necessity for their exaction ceased. Hence the depth and university of the demand for relief. East and West, North and South, insist upon it as a measure of justice, because this rate of taxation is in excess of the legitimate requirements of the Government; of expediency, because a diminution of the load is essential to the safety of great and varied interests, entering into the sum of national prosperity. The journals which oppose the demand are for the most part advocates of monopoly; they would withhold relife from the people for the aggrandizement of special interests and the promotion of a policy that would precipitate resumption of specie payments at any cost.

The mistake of Mr. BOUTWELL's policy is, says the New York *Times*, that it aims at concentrating effort upon the reduction of debt long in advance of its maturity, regardless of the suffering and loss which that effort entails upon commerce and industry. It is persisted in, moreover, with strange indifference to the fact that the nearer we approach resumption the heavier existing burdens become, and that if resumption were effected the collection of these burdens would be simply impossible. Values are falling, but taxes remain the same. The farmer receives less for his products, the merchants less for his goods, the workman less for his labor, while the exactions of the Government continue unabated. Supposing specie paments to be restored without previous reform in the matter of taxation, the result would virtually be an increase of taxation:—for though the rate remained the same, the available means of taxpayers would be reduced. The effect of such a condition of things cannot be doubted. Such taxes in such circumstances could not be collected. There would be a falling off in the revenue at a time when its prompt and full collection would be of the highest importance to the credit of the Government.

It is not more certain that to return to specie payments is a work of years than that its accomplishment must be preceeded by a large, well-considered, and eminently just reduction of the taxes. No prudent financier dreams of hurrying resumption. Charlatans may talk of its feasibility, and interested classes will, for reasons of their own, foster the delusion; but practical persons, who have studied the experience of other countries, and know the difficulties which beset the trade and industry of the United States, are content to await the influence of time upon the national resources, and the operation of natural laws upon all the elements of productive wealth. Theories are worthless in such a case as this. Departmental or legislative declarations in favor of immediate resumption are mere legerdemain. The thing cannot be hastened without imperiling vast interests. But it may be facilitated by thrift and prudence on the part of the Government, and the country may be prepared for its action by lightening the load of taxation. The Secretary of the Treasury fails to comprehend the course of public opinion if he imagines that the story of what he is doing with the debt will reconcile the people to the burden he would perpetuate. They are in earnest in the cry for reduction of taxes. And if there is not to be reduction, large and immediate, the country will hold a Republican Administration and a Republican Congress responsible.

WILLIAM L. GOGGIN.

A telegram from Richmond announces the death of this gentleman on Tuesday last. He was born on the 31st of May, 1807, in Bedford county, Virginia; received a good education, and, after studying law, was admitted to the bar in 1828. Entering into politics as a whig, he was elected a member of the State Legislature in 1836; and on the expiration of his term declined re-election. In 1839 he was elected a Representative in Congress and served for four terms with credit. Subsequently he was appointed one of the visitors to West Point by President Filmore. In 1859 Mr. GOGGIN was the Whig candidate for Governor of Virginia and was defeated by LETCHER, the candidate of the Democrats. The deceased took no part of consequence in the rebellion. He was a gentleman of ability and was much esteemed. The deceased was a brother of L. B. GOGGIN, of this county.

CONVENTIONAL INTEREST.

The subject of interest and the effect of the present usury laws of the State, is attracting very general and deserved attention. Several ineffectual attempts have been made to procure the repeal of these laws. That they bear injuriously upon the financial and business interest of the commonwealth is very generally admitted, and the demand for their repeal is manifestly most imperative. The arguments still urged in favor of usury laws are antiquated; they are not suited to the times in which we live, nor are they supported by sound logical arguments. They derive, so far as we are advised, their value (?) from their age; but the same line of reasoning would introduce the kiel boat instead of the palatial steamer on our western rivers, and the stage coach instead of the locomotive. We have simply outgrown a state of affairs which demands laws regulating the price which commodities may be exchanged.

The proposition is so self-evident and conclusive that argument seems rather to weaken than to strengthen it. The principle is applied to no other commodity except money. The man who deals in any of the vast catalogue of commodities known to the commercial world regulates prices upon the basis of supply and demand; or if the values upon any other hypothesis, the law of suppy and demand is very certain to interfere with his calculations and arrangments. Money however has been made an exception—an exception without reason, and the law which attempts to regulate the prices of money is daily and almost hourly ignored in every mart of trade in the broad land. For all practical purposes it is a dead letter, but it has, nevertheless, the effect of creating hesitancy on the part of lenders, and of keeping lonable capital from the State. The result is therefore injurious, without a single counterbalancing benefit.

The great need of Maysville and Kentucky is more money. Maysville has enterpize and carry forward, and Kentucky has vast sources of wealth to develop. The usury laws as they now exist as a barrier to the inflow of capital, and it is useless to expect it to come to the State while our law-makers impose upon it burdens and hazzards greater than those of other States. The question is one of INTEREST in more than one regard, and our business men should make a vigorous effort during the present session of the Legislature to have the laws repealed or so modified as to meet the requirements of all departments of business.

One WHITTEMORE, a carpet-bagger who has got into congress from South Carolina, proposes for Virgina that, after the iron-clad oath of July, 1862, is taken, (which, by the way, excludes every white born Virginian now in the state), the vacant seats shall be "awarded to their eligible opponents who received the next highest number of votes at the late election." If these provisions should fail to radicalize the legislature of that State, congress could try again.

The Missouri Legislature ratified the Fifteenth Amendment on Friday, by a vote of 22 to 3 in the Senate, and 86 to 34 in the House.

The chances are said to be adverse to the proposition declaring in favor of the infallibility of the POPE by the Roman Council. The American Bishops and Archbishops, it is believed are ready to indorse the dogma.

Hon. George T. Halbert and the Maysville Eagle.

CARLISLE, KY., Jan. 4, 1870.

Editor Carlisle Mercury:—We have read and examined carefully all the articles which have appeared in the Maysville EAGLE against the official conduct of the Hon. Geo. T Halbert, and, after so doing, we feel it our duty to state to the public the kind of man we have always known Mr. H. to be. In the first place, however, we have no reply to make to the charges above referred to, as they speak for themselves. We could not overlook the malignant spirit manifested in them, and when malice is the foundation of any charge against a man the public demands no reply, but universally condemns the accuser, and will ever be found ready to step its foot upon the head of calumny at the moment it lifts its front.

We know nothing of the proof of the EAGLE's charges, neither do we care, for malice might hatch anything, and we are not willing that that kind of a spirit shall be the moderator of the official conduct of our best and most worthy public officials. If accusations are needed let them come like *disinterested* justice, and let them be fairly made out and punishment inflicted by the mild hand of mercy.

Oh! but let us be delivered from political malignance. Let Democrats not listen to such charges in such a spirit, for remember, if Democratic leaders are disgraced, a stain is thereby thrown over the whole party. If our leaders are displaced, others must take their stead, as somebody must lead; *and might not the accuser be after the lead?* This would be a very nice strategy (after having failed to get office, although asking for it often and repeatedly, before being in the organization one *long, long, long* month) to bring our best leaders down and then proclaim that they had ferreted out corruption, exposed it, and accomplished a mighty purpose for their country, and at the last of their tale of good deeds, say: "Now, fellow-citizens, I would be pleased—very much indeed—if you can consistently do so, after all my great services to the Democratic party—if you would send me to Congress from the Ninth District or give me Circuit Judge or Commonwealth's Attorney—that office which I have made so pure, by my unaided efforts, except——and ——and——assisted me a little. For these services I don't think it improper in me again asking for an office (which I so devoutly wish for."—aside).

But will Democrats permit such stuff as this to fool or mislead them in the least? Oh! we imagine not—we guess not—we think not—we know not. This is the intent, in our opinion, of the systematic, concocted scheme of the Maysville informers. Oh! what a sweet name, to be informer and an accuser. Oh! Oates, where is thy memory recorded? Oh! Judas where does the tree of crucifixion stand? It is a very hard thing that a man cannot get an office in Democratic ranks after laboring for years before the war to destroy it, and, during the war, "five rebel, or Democratic necks, were not sufficient to appease his wrath for the death of one Union man—a thing that would occur in war, especially when fighting the rebels of 1861-2-3-4-5; neither were ten rebel or Democratic houses more than enough to satisfy his vengeance if one Union man's (in other words, abolitionist's) house was burned. It's a pity that a man of that sort cannot lead those "rebels and Democrats" now. Oh! we are sorry for them but we reckon we can't help it.

But before we close let us say, oh! do permit us to tell you the baleful news, that you can neither get office at Democratic hands, nor can you injure the fair reputation of Mr. George T. Halbert. He stands too high for the poisoned darts of calumny to reach him. His name glitters brighter at the close of each successive accusation, and his popularity grows stronger in proportion to the number of malignant words uttered against him. We have long known George T. Halbert, and we never knew anything of him but what comports truly with the character of a christian hearted gentleman, and he is a Democrat of the "pure water"—one from his childhood.

This much we have said, and hope that Democrats will keep their own eyes open, and not ask the "Maysville informers" to do it for them.

In plain language, we sign ourselves just what we are—a

SIMON-PURE DEMOCRAT.

[From the Flemingsburg Democrat.]

The Branch Railroad.

FLEMINGSBURG, KY., DEC. 31ST, 1869.

Editor of the Democrat:—In a short but pointed editorial of some time ago, you offered the use of your columns to any person who might choose to discuss the project of the Branch Railroad through this place to the mountains. I had hoped that an abler pen than mine might take up this subject and discuss it in all its important relations, but I cannot stand idly by, and see such an opportunity pass without endeavoring to arouse our people to a sense of their duty and interest in this matter. A rapid survey of the present condition of affairs in regard to the project will be appropriate in this article.

In asking the three precincts of our Country "viz." Flemingsburg, Elizaville, and Fairview, to vote upon themselves a tax which will amount in the aggregate to about $72,000, to be paid in as capital stock in the Maysville and Lexington Railroad Company Northern Division, the citizens of Maysville, in a public meeting held in that city declared that they would in return for our generosity in voting said tax upon ourselves, guarantee that they would raise an amount *equal to if not greater*, than the amount which we might raise by such tax; and the president and directors of the road by a resolution, announced themselves strongly in favor of a Branch road through our town to the Lumber, Coal and Iron regions of Morgan, Carter and other mountains Counties and solemnly promised to give such an enterprise all the aid in their power and endorsed fully the resolutions passed by the citizens meeting.

In August last a public meeting was held in the courthouse in this place, and several gentlemen were appointed to visit Maysville and confer with the citizens of that place, and with the directory of the railroad in regard to the subject of a Branch road. These appointees visited Maysville and found the public, as well as the directory fully awake to the importance of the enterprise. The latter directed books to be opened for the Branch road and appointed commissions to superintend the subscription, at Maysville, Flemingsburg, Poplar Plains and Hillsborro and also passed a resolution that as soon as enough money was subscribed to grade the road from the intersection at McGraws Spring to Flemingsburg, that their company would contrdct for the grading, furnishing Engineers &c, &c.

"However" when the commissioners were prepared to open books for subscription here, it was found that Maysville despite all her high sounding generosity, had only given the word of promise to the ear, and made no movement whatever in favor of the enterprise.

A short time since the Editor of the EAGLE advised our citizens to go to work and agitate the subject of this Branch road, and announced that Maysville was still ready to us the helping hand. But we need something more tangible from Maysville than mere promises and protestations, we need encouragement, and active aid and support, from her.

Come, gentlemen, don't back down, let us go to work with might and main This Branch road to our mountain country is *groaning with wealth*. It is of too much value to Maysville, to ourselves, and to all of Eastern Kentucky to suffer any delay With your permission I may use your columns for some future articles on this subject.

F.

A. Edwards, Esq., and Capt. Samuel R Honey, two respectable and well-known citizens of Montgomery, Ala., were arrested on Saturday last upon the affidavit of a negro girl named Susan Simons, who charged them with the murder of a man named Echols some three months ago. It was proven on the examination that the charge was false, and that the girl had been suborned to make the charge at the instance of Laurence Speed, a negro member of the Legislature, and the supposed murderer of Mr. Echols. The girl was arrested for perjury, and Mr. Laurence Speed has been committed to jail to answer to the charge of murder. Edwards and Honey were of course honorably acquitted.

AMONG the duels that deserve to be recorded, is that between the celebrated Irish barristers, John Philpot Curran and John Eagan, nicknamed ("Bully Eagan." The latter was a man of immense size, while Curran was slim and short. The chances of being hit were, therefore, in favor of the former, for (as Curran said), it was like firing at a haystack. Curran therefore proposed to equalize the chances by chalking lines on Eagan's body' so as to mark out his (Curran's) size thereon, and by agreeing that *no shot should count which took effect outside of these lines.*

A TERRIBLE coal-oil accident occured in Shelbyville, on Tuesday night. Mrs. Ellis, wife of Thos. Ellis, poured some oil from a can to start a fire, when the can exploded and the burning oil was thrown over her. Her cries brought to the room her little girl, aged about seven years, and little boy, aged two years. The flames enveloped them, and all of them would probably have perished, had not Mr. E. M. Martin, who was in another part of the house, come to their assistance. The little boy died next morning at 2 o'clock. The little girl is only slightly injurud, but Mrs. Ellis was at last accounts in a critical condition

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The San Francisco *Bulletin* (Republican) throws some light upon the life of Governor Bullock, of Georgia. It says of him that "he is a man of inferior ability and shaky character. A few years ago he was a telegraphic operator at Utica, N. Y., but hadn't brains enough to succeed. Losing his situation, and running utterly to seed, he drifted down south, where he led a precarious existence for some years. He became a leader in secret leagues, made the negroes believe that he was a great man and got nominated and elected Governor at a time when 'carpet-baggers' had every thing their own way."

A DISTRESSING encounter occured in Russellville on Christmas day, between James B. Finch, a citizen of Logan county, and Mr. Wm. W. Lyles, a citizen of that town, which resulted in the shooting and killing of the former. It was the fatal ending of an old difficulty between the parties. Mr. Lyles and his father-in-law, Mr. T. H. Simmons, charged with being accessory to the killing, were arrested, waived a trial before an examining court, and gave bond for their appearance at Circuit Court.

THE SON OF GEN. J. T. BOYLE KILLED IN A RAILROAD ACCIDENT NEAR ERIE, PA.—Henry B Boyle, aged nineteen years, the promising and talented son of General J. T. Boyle of this city, who has been attending school at Princeton, New Jersey, for some time past, lost his life by injuries received in a railroad accident at Milton, near Erie, Pennsylvania He died Wednesday last at 11 o'clock P M. The young man had been spending the holidays with some friends in Maryland, and was on his return to Princeton when the sad accident occured.

Lieut. John Boyle, brother of the deceased, started last night to Milton to bring back the remains to Louisville. General Boyle was absent from the city in Henderson, Ky., when the telegraphic dispatch was received announcing the sorrowful news. It is a terrible blow to General Boyle's estimable family and the army friends of the young gentlemen, and coming at this particular time, when gladness and merriment are so closely connected with the hour, is peculiarly distressing. No further particulars than we have given above have been obtained. The sympathy of the community is earnestly expressed toward General Boyle's family, at this terrible closing of the new-year holidays.—*Lou Com*

SPECILA NOTICES.

LET COMMON SENSE DECIDE.—What is the rational mode of procedure in cases of general debility and nervous prostration? Does not reason tell us that judicious stimulation is required. To resort to violent pargation in such cases is as absurd as it would be to bleed a starving man. Yet it is done every day. Yes, this stupid and unphilosophical practice is continued in the teeth of the *great fact* that physical weakness, with all the nervous disturbances that accompany it, is more certainly and rapidly relieved by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters than by any other medicine at present known. It is true that general debility is often attended with torpidity or irregularity of the bowels, and that this symptom must not be overlooked. But while the discharge of the waste matter of the system is expedited or regulated, its *vigor must be recruited*. The Bitters do both. They combine aperient and antibilious properties, with extraordinary tonic power. Even while removing obstructions from the bowels, they tone and invigorate those organs. Through the stomach, upon which the great vegetable specific acts directly, it gives a healthy and permanent impetus to every enfeebled function. Digestion is facilitated, the faltering circulation regulated, the blood reinforced with a new accession of the alimentary principle, the nerves braced, and all the dormant powers of the system roused into healthy action; not spasmodically, as would be the case if a mere stimulant were administered, but for a continuance. It is in this way that such extraordinary changes are wrought in the condition of the feeble, emaciated, and nervous invalids by the use of this wonderful corrective, alternative and tonic. Let common sense decide between such a preparation and a prostrating ca hartic supplemented by a poisonous astringent like strychnine or quinia.

LOSS OF MANHOOD or Impotence, resulting from the follies of youth or other causes, young, middle aged or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor by the *sure and only known remedies*, to be had, at the Western Medical office, 137, Sycamore street. Cincinnati, Ohio. Send stamp for circular. *Female disorders* speedily cured. Medicine by mail. Recent cases of Private disease cured in three days. *No charge until cured*. All confidential. Board and nursing furnished. Our Female Monthly Periodical remedy acts in 24 hours. Price $5.
nov3Iwly

MARRIED.

PARKER—GARRICK—On the 31st of December at Ripley, Ohio, Mr. James D Parker, of Nicholas county, Ky., to Miss Lou Garrick, of Russellville, Ohio.

NEAL—ROGERS—In Carlisle, on the morning of the 4th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by Elder Samuel Rogers, Mr. Charles Neal to Miss Julia A. Rogers.

FOGG—CHEVIS—Married in Carlisle, on Thursday morning the 6th inst., by Elder Samuel Rogers, Mr. G. C. Fogg to Miss Alice L. Chevis.

CURRENT—PERRIN—At the Merchants Hotel Cincinnati, December 22d, Mr. John Current, of Nicholas county, to Miss Annie E Perrin, of Burbon. Services by the Rev. G. Furgeson.

DIED.

GOGGIN—In Washington, Ky., on the morning of the 4th inst., after a lingering illness, Sprigg C., second son of George C. and Hannah Goggin, aged 2 years and nine months.

He was a bright, beautiful boy, tenderly loved and deeply mourned; but he sleeps now until the resurrection, when he will join in angelic beauty, the choir seraphic, that basks forever in the presence of God.

As a bird to its sheltering nest,
When the storm on the hills is abroad,
So his spirit has fled from a world of unrest
To repose in the bosom of God. C.

New Advertisements.

R. H. ELIAS'

GRAND DISTRIBUTION

OF

$98,000 WORTH

OF

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY,

SILVERWARE,

AND STORE FIXTURES.

Tickets, One Dollar Each,

INCLUDING THE SECOND GRAND CONCERT.

The Drawing will positively take place Saturday, January 15, 1870.

Mr. R. H. ELIAS has been advised by his physicians to discontinue the Jewelry business that he has been pursuing for so many years, on account of its being too confining and injurious to his health. Many of his old customers and the most prominent and leading men of Cincinnati, have advised him to make a Grand Distribution of his entire stock and Fixtures, and have promised him their aid and influence. This Jewelry Store was established by Joseph Draper, in 1832. He was succeeded by H. P. Elias, in 1853. R. H. Elias, the present proprietor, has been engaged in the Jewelry Business Twelve Years. He can refer with just pride to all the Jewelers of Cincinnati, and most of the principal business houses with whom he has had the pleasure of doing business. They will all testify to his honesty and straightforwardness. The patrons can rest assured that that the utmost fairness and honesty will be the greatest aim of Mr. Elias, so that all will share equally in the prizes offered.

Prizes now on Exhibition and Tickets for sale at

R. H. ELIAS' JEWELRY STORE,
No. 16, West Fourth Street, Cincinnati Ohio.

Number of Tickets Limited to 98,000

CAPITAL PRIZE,

Fine Diamond Ring and Pin,

VALUED AT $6,000

8602 Other Prizes Ranging in value from $1.00 to $1,000 each.

The Distribution of Prizes will take place at my Store, 16 West Fourth street, January 15, 1870, at 3 p. m. The Committee will be appointed by the Ticket holders, to make an impartial distribution. A list of the Drawn numbers will be printed and sent to each Ticket-holder.

Rates of Discount on Tickets.

6 Tickets,	$5.00	24 Tickets,	$20.00
11 "	10.00	32 "	25.00
17 "	15.00	40 "	30.00

FIFTY TICKETS, $35.00

☞ All money should be sent by draft, Post Office orders, in registered letter or by express, address communications to

R. H. ELIAS,
Post Office Box 1212, Cincinnati, Ohio. jan5wlwl

THE BEST IN THE WORLD!!

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

$1,500 CASH. For 1870. $1,500 CASH.

VALUABLE PREMIUM FOR ALL.

This splendidly illustrated weekly journal of popular science, mechanics, invention, engineering, chemistry, architecture, and the kindred arts, enters its twenty-fifth year on the first of January, having a circulation far exceeding any similar journal now published.

The editorial department of the Scientific American is very ably conducted, and some of the most popular writers in this country and Europe are contributors. Every number has sixteen imperial pages, embellished with fine engravings of machinery, new inventions, tools for the workshop, farm and household, engineering works, dwelling houses, and public buildings.

A journal of so much intrinsic value, at the low price of $3 a year, ought to have, in this thriving country, a million readers.

Whoever reads the Scientific American is entertained and instructed, without being bothered with hard words or dry details.

TO INVENTORS AND MECHANICS

this journal is of special value, as it contains a weekly report of all patents issued at Washington, with copious notices of the leading American and European inventions. The publishers of this journal are the most extensive patent solicitors in the world, and have unequalled facilities for gathering a complete knowledge of the progress of invention and discovery throughout the world; and with a view to mark the quarter of a century during which this journal has held the first place in scientific and mechanical literature, the publishers will issue on January first, the large and splendid steel engraving by John Sartain, of Philadelphia, entitled:

"MEN OF PROGRESS—AMERICAN INVENTORS,"

the plate costing nearly $4,000 to engrave, and containing 19 likenesses of illustrious American inventors. It is a superb work of art.

Single pictures, printed on heavy paper, will be sold at $10, but any one subscribing for the Scientific American the paper will be sent for one year, together with a copy of the engraving on receipt of $10. The picture is also offered as a premium for clubs of subscribers.

☞ $1,500 CASH PRIZES. ☜

In addition to the above premium, the publishers will pay $1,500 in cash prizes for lists of subscribers sent in by February 10, 1870. Persons who want to compete for these prizes, should send at once for prospectus and blanks for names.

Terms of Scientific American: One year, $3; six months, $1 50; four months, $1. To clubs of 10 and upwards, terms $2.50 per annum. Specimen copies sent free. Address the publishers,

MUNN & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York City.

How To Get Patents.—A pamphlet of patent laws and instruction to inventors sent free. jan4'69

GREAT DISTRIBUTION

By the Metropolitan Gift Co.

CASH GIFTS TO THE AMOUNT OF $500,000.

EVERY TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.

5 Cash Gifts, each $20,000		40 Cash Gifts, each $1,000	
10 " " 10,000		200 " "	500
20 " " 5,000		300 " "	100
50 Elegant Rosewood Pianos, each		$300 to $700	
75 " Melodeons each,		75 to 100	
350 Sewing Machines,		60 to 175	
500 Gold Watches		75 to 300	
Cash Prizes, Silver Ware, &c., valued at		$1,000,000	

A chance to draw any of the above Prizes for 25c. Tickets describing Prizes are *sealed* in Envelopes and well mixed. On receipt of 25c. a *Sealed Ticket* is drawn without choice and sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket holder on payment of *One Dollar.* Prizes are immediately sent to any address by express on return mail.

You will know what your Prize is before you pay for it. *Any Prize exchanged for another of the same value.* No Blanks. Our patrons can depend on fair dealing.

REFERENCES:—We select the following from many who have lately drawn Valuable Prizes and kindly permitted us to publish them: Andrew J. Burns, Chicago, $10,000; Miss Clara S. Walker, Baltimore, Piano, $800; James M. Matthews, Detroit, $5,000; John T. Andrews, Savannah, $5,000; Miss Agnes Simmons, Charleston, Piano, $600. We publish no names without permission.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS:—"The firm is reliable, and deserve their success."—*Weekly Tribune, May 8.* "We know them to be a fair dealing firm."—*N. Y. Herald, May 28.* "A friend of ours drew a $500 prize, which was promptly received."—*Daily News, June 3.*

Send for circular. Liberal inducements to Agents. Satisfaction guaranteed. Every package of sealed envelopes contains ONE CASH GIFT. Six tickets for $1: 13 for $2; 35 for $5; 110 for for $15. All letters should be addressed to

HARPER, WILSON & CO.
nov3Iwaw3m 195 Broadway, New York.

PURE CIDER VINEGAR

FOR SALE IN ANY QUANTITY AT THE "DRUG STORE,"

G. W. BLATTERMAN & CO.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE!

Those who know themselves indebted to the estate of Charles Gossuch will come forward and settle immediately, and those having claims against the estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
L. B. GOGGIN,
jan. 8, 1870. w&tw3w Executor.

G. A. McCARTHEY. P. M. McCARTHEY.

New Firm.

G. A. McCARTHEY & BRO.

Successors to G. A. & J. E. McCarthey,

CHIN DEPOT!

No. 30 East Second Street,

South Side, MAYSVILLE, KY.

We have on hand and intend to keep a full stock of

CHINA, GLASS,

QUEENSWARE,

WINDOW GLASS,
LOOKING GLASSES,
LAMPS, LAMP CHIMNEYS,
KNIVES, FORKS, SPOONS,
TEA TRAYS & WAITERS.

We call especial attention to our large and beautiful assortment of

PLAIN WHITE and GOLD BAND

DINNER AND TEA SETTS,

SILVER-PLATED

Knives, Forks, Spoons and Castors;

All of which we have marked **Down, Down, Way Down Low.**

G. A. McCARTHEY & BRO.,
China Depot, 30 East 2nd Street.
jan8-1870. MAYSVILLE, KY.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS

OFFICE MAYS. & LEX. R. R., NOR. DIV. }
MAYSVILLE, KY., Jan. 8, 1869 }

The EIGHTH CALL of 5 per cent. on all private subscription of stock is now due. Please call at the office and pay the same.

By order of the Board of Directors.
oct6 HENRY PELHAM, Sec'y & Treas.

JNO. H. RICHESON. JOS. F. BRODRICK.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT

WAREHOUSE,

PRODUCE DEALERS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 15, Market Street,

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The undersigned have leased the large, substantial, and fire-proof brick Warehouse, on the east side of Market street, between Front and Second streets, for the purchase and sale of

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

SUCH AS

HEMP, CORN, WHEAT, RYE, BARLEY &c.

ALSO A GENERAL

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WAREHOUSE

Intending to keep on hand all the various kinds of improved Implements which Farmers may need, such as

Threshers, Reapers, Mowers, Drills, Wagons, Carts, Cutting Boxes Drills, Corn Planters, Hay Rakes, Cider Mills, Plows, &c.

We shall also keep constantly on hand a general and large stock of Seed, such as Timothy, Clover, Blue Grass, Hemp, Oats, &c., also, Flour Salt, Lime and Plaster Paris.

Farmers and others having *Produce to Sell or Store*, or who may want to buy anything in our line are invited to call. Special effort will be made to give satisfaction.

Particular attention paid to the business of Receiving and Forwarding Goods, also, to the Storage of Produce, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise.

RICHESON & BRODRICK.

U. S. Revenue Stamps for Sale at our Office.
Maysville, Ky., Jan. 4, '70—twawlm

Miscellaneous

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine. oct27tw&w3m.

PARRAFFINE CANDLES

SUPERIOR IN QUALITY AND UP TO THE STANDARD FOR SALE AT THE DRUG STORE.

oct7 BLATTERMAN & CO.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

SWEET MAJORAM, Pulverized.
SUMMER SAVORY, "
SAGE, "

Choice, pure, spices, all kinds, Desicated Cocoanut a delicious article for Pies, Cakes &c., &c.

COOPERS' ISINGLASS.
COX'S GALATINE.

The above with a great of variety articles suited to the wants of housekeepers, for sale by

G. W. BLATTERMAN & Co.
Druggists and Apothecaries.
Second st., cor. Court. dec20

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!!

The friends and customers of my father, Mr. Geo. Arthur, are invited to continue their custom at the Confectionery Store formerly occupied by him, where I am prepared to furnish

CANDIES,
ICE CREAM,
CAKES,
BREAD, &c.,
OYSTERS,
FANCY GOODS,
TOYS, &c., &c.

Mr. George Arthur will give his attention to the business.

Weddings and Parties

will be provided with refreshments in the handsome style and on the shortest notice.

A portion of the public patronage in our line is respectfully solicited.

dec.22tw&w3w SALLIE ROGERS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between G. A. & J. E. McCarthey is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Geo. A. McCarthey will continue the business at the old stand. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the old firm either by note or account, will please come forward and settle without delay, as we wish all the old business settled by January 1st, 1870. Those having accounts against the firm will present them for settlement.

G. A. & J. E. McCARTHEY.
dec14, '69 w&twtf

JOB PRINTING

IN THE HIGHEST STYLE OF THE ART At the MAYSVILLE EAGLE office

Planing Mill.

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[of the late firm of Manker Chase & Co., of Ripley, Ohio.]

E. DIMMITT. D. E. ROBERTS. H. S. COLLINS.

KENTUCKY

PLANING AND FLOORING MILL,

DOORS, SASH and BLIND

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MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS

—OF—

BUILDING MATERIAL,

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GOOD DRY, PLANED FLOORING at $3 50 per Hundred. july15w aw

Boots and Shoes

BALL & TAYLOR.

Having bought out Mr. B. A. Wallingford, we will continue the

BOOT & SHOE BUSINESS

at his old stand. We will keep our stock supplied at all times with

NEW AND

DESIRABLE GOODS!

We will continue the manufacturing of

LADIES' AND MENS'

BOOTS & SHOES

TO ORDER, BY

EXPERIENCED AND

COMPETENT WORKMEN.

BALL & TAYLOR.
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Academy of Visitation.

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OF THE VISITATION.

MAYSVILLE, KY.

This Institute occupies a healthy location, commands a beautiful view of the Ohio river, is conducted by the Sisters of the Visitation—an order founded by Saint Francis de Sales, in 1610—possesses the advantage of ample grounds, extensive and commodious buildings and such facilities for exercise and recreation as may conduce to the health and happiness of its youthful occupants. The course of instruction comprises Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, use of Globes, Prose and Poetical Composition, Sacred and Profane History, Mythology, Rhetoric, Criticism, Logic, Intellectual and Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Botany, Geology, Mineralogy, Meteorology, Algebra, Book-keeping, Geometry, the Languages, Music on Harp, Piano, Organ, and Guitar, Drawing, Painting, and Plain and Ornamental Needlework. For further particulars and terms address Mother M. Gonzaga, Superioress of the Academy.

Maysville, Ky. Feb. 9, '69.ra wly

Flour Mills.

LIMESTONE MILLS.

D. E. ROBERTS. D. KESSER.

ON HAND AT ALL TIMES

FLOUR of VARIOUS GRADES, SHIPSTUFF,

SHORTS and BRAN.

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID AT ALL TIMES FOR

Good Sound Wheat.

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july7aly Maysville Ky.

Dry Goods.

GEORGE COX & SON,

GEORGE COX.] DEALERS IN [W. H. COX

FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

Carpeting, Oilcloths, Mattings

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Stationery.

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JAMES SMITH

desires to call the attention of purchasers to his large and elegant stock of books and fancy stationery, consisting of

TOYS AND JUVENILE BOOKS, ILLUSTRATED PRESENTATION BOOKS.

Poetical and Miscellaneous Books, Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books, and

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writing desks, tourist cases, secretaries' portfolios, work, handkerchief and glove boxes, portemonaies, backgammon boards and games.

The entire stock will be found one of the largest and best ever offered in this market.

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BOOKS and STATIONERY

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FOOLSCAP PAPERS,
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of all popular brands,
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OFFICE STATIONERY.

Wall Paper & Window Shades,

LADIES' PORTMONIAS and FANCY ARTICLES,

making a full line of Goods, which I will sell Wholesale and Retail at reasonable rates.

JAMES SMITH

all that he has said, in the face of the opinion of his Attorney General, in the face of his own recommendations regarding Virginia, and in the face of the fact that Georgia was reconstructed even according to the construction of your own laws—if I believed that he had advised this Congress to throw Georgia out of this Union, then I would not fail in my place in this House, in all the terms that parliamentary language would allow, to denounce the scheme as the most infamous ever recommended to an American Congress and unworthy of the Chief Executive of the American people. I do not do so, because I believe that the President has recommended what he did not intend; and, until I know better, I will not accuse the Chief Magistrate of this republic of doing what that language would indicate he meant to do.

I have thus hastily run over that branch of this subject, and shown the reasons why I was in favor of the amendment that I have offered. But there is another reason, which I think the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler) endeavored to cover over, but which the House will fully appreciate, why the Governor of Georgia should not be allowed to assemble that Legislature together before the people can know that the proclamation has issued by calling the Legislature together in one, two, three, or four days after its issue. We all know that it will take thirty days at least before the people of that State, in all its remote districts, can see or understand the proclamation, or the members of the Legislature from those remote parts can have time to repair to the State capital.

This bill gives the Governor power to call the Legislature together in one day after the issue of the proclamation. He may have assembled around the city of Atlanta a quorum of his own political friends, and may call them together the next morning and have them pass all the laws he pleases before the remote sections of the State would even know that the call was made.

I would require the man whom you have appointed to rule the people of Georgia at least to give reasonable notice to the people in all parts of the State that the Legislature is to be called together, so that their representatives may come to the capital and claim their seats in the Legislature, and transact the business for which they were elected. Therefore I say he should not call them together within less than thirty days of the date of the proclamation, though he may issue it the very day the bill is signed by the President if you please. My proposition is called oppressive by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler.) I hope gentlemen on the other side will not generally so consider it.

I think this House ought to adopt every amendment I have proposed. While, as I have said, I am against this bill, and shall vote against it, I shall vote for each of these amendments; for I desire that the bill shall go before the country from this Congress in a form that will be less objectionable, at least, than it is now.

I have thus run over the facts on this subject imperfectly and hurriedly, it is true. My colleagues will see that the proper arguments are furnished. The great question comes back to us at last, what power, what right, what authority have we to act in this matter? We have none, except that of mere brute force; because when Georgia was reconstructed and her Representatives took their seats on this floor, she was as fully a restored State in the American Union, even according to the theory of the dominant party, as is the State of New York; and, if you turn her out now because of something she has done, not in violation of your laws, for you have never claimed that, but because she has done something which you think or profess to think is in violation of your construction of her own constitution, then you can turn out New York or Ohio, or any other State of this Union, and the very moment this Congress undertakes to do that there is an end of republican liberty and law; constitutions are a farce; a centralized despotism is established in Washington over every man in this country, over every State in this union; property, liberty, and life are held at the mere sovereign will of this Congress. I think that this House will hesitate long before it will take such a step as that. Why, sir, if this is done with Georgia, who comes next? Tennessee, perhaps, will receive her orders first; Kentucky, Indiana, Maryland, perhaps Pennsylvania, will follow. State after State will fall whenever they fail to obey the behests of the dominant majority here.

I have only time to add on this point the eloquent protest of the distinguished gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Bingham) against the bill of last session on this subject, which was similar in its main features to this. He said:

"It is in vain, sir, that the gentleman undertakes to find any sanction for this legislation in the Constitution of the country. It is too late for any man, whatever may be his powers—and I acknowledge the ability of the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts—to say that the organized States of the Union have not rights reserved to them by the very words of the Constitution, rights as sacred as the rights of any of the individuals composing the body of the Commonwealth. The man who would lay violent hands upon any portion of the Constitution of this country ought to be held a public enemy. Surely no member of the House intends that. The position I assume touching this measure is that it is forbidden by the Constitution of the United States, and I am not to be diverted by any suggestions about endangering the proposed fifteenth article of amendment. Why, sir, what is the fifteenth amendment worth if the sworn representatives of a free people break through the intrenchments of the Constitution as sanctioned by the voice of the nation, under which we have come to be all that we are, and by which alone we can attain to all that we hope to be?"

But it is avowed that the fifteenth amendment cannot be adopted unless Georgia votes for it. That has been avowed in the Senate, as it was avowed by the gentleman from Massachusetts in the argument which he made last spring in regard to Mississippi. His language was this:

"Now, if you do not reconstruct Mississippi and Georgia, if you do not get loyal Legislatures there, you cannot pass the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution. You lose it, and with it you lose half a dozen Northern States. Every man on the opposite side knows that right well, and laughs in his sleeve at those men whom they have wrung in to do their work for them. Every man of them knows right well what he is about. I know them of old; I used to be with them."

It has also been avowed in the Senate of the United States that such was the object. I tell this House, and time will verify the statement I am about to make, that the States of the Union never will admit that a constitutional amendment adopted by force, as this avowedly will be so adopted by this Legislature of Georgia under the order of Congress, is to be regarded as valid by them. You might just as well ratify that fifteenth amendment for Georgia in this hall as to order her to do it or say that she shall be held by the throat until she does do it. Congress has a right to propose constitutional amendments; this is all it has the right to do with reference to such amendments. The States of the Union through their State Legislatures must decide without force, without fraud, without coercion, without duress, whether they will ratify or reject such proposed amendments. And does any man in this House pretend that the Legislature of Georgia under a bill like this is free to ratify or reject, so that her action shall bind the State of New York, or Ohio, or Pennsylvania?

The President of the United States under the Constitution has a right to recommend to Congress the passage of such measures as he may deem expedient. He frequently does so; he has done so in his late annual message. But after such recommendations are made Congress determine whether it will adopt them or not, as it pleases. Suppose, sir, for the sake of illustration, that he had sent us a recommendation that we should pass a bill giving him an annual salary of $100,000, and that his chief of staff or Secretary had come to the door of the House, and said, "Gentlemen, I am instructed by the President to say that he has thrown a regiment of soldiers around this House, and while you have a right to pass a bill or not, just as you please, you shall never leave this hall; you shall neither eat nor drink, until this bill is passed." Suppose under that species of coercion this House had passed a bill granting him $100,000 salary, what would it have been worth; would any man in this house have regarded it as binding any longer than till the duress was removed. Of course not. Yet wherein does that differ from the proposition now made with regard to Georgia? You propose to say that unless Georgia shall ratify this amendment she shall not have a single right in this Union; that she shall be taxed; she shall be plundered; the writ of *habeas corpus* shall be suspended; her people shall not be entitled to trial by jury in the civil courts of the country. Is not that force and coercion equally great as it would be for the President of the United States to throw an armed force round this hall and starve this House into submission to any order he might give? I believe—indeed I hope—that the great States of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, the great central belt upon which we must rely because of their power and their position, will if this amendment is forced upon them in this way by coercion and duress upon the States of the South, refuse to change their State constitutions in obedience to this mandate from this Congress, and that they will appeal to the courts of the country to sustain them in saying that it never did receive the sanction of three-fourths of the State Legislatures. I believe there is not a court in the country that will not sustain them in that position.

WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE

MAYSVILLE, KY, JANUARY 12, 1870

Editors do not seem to be popular in Maysville. One of them ran for Clerk and received two votes, and another for Mayor and received forty—the lowest cast for any candidate.

Yesterday was a most beautiful day, the sun shining out resplendently. The snow has disappeared from the housetops, but lingers on the hillsides, and the streets are decidedly slushy.

An effort has been initiated in the Synod of Kentucky to raise the salary of every Presbyterian minister who is exclusively devoted to the pastoral or missionary work to $1,000.

Our friend Wm. Rees Dobyns is dubbed a Colonel by the Louisville *Courier-Journal.* He was at a banquet given by Rumsey Wing to the Radical Executive Committee on Thursday night last.

The cold snap had the effect to fill the river with floating ice. Fortunately, however, it is not heavy enough to blockade navigation and there is no immediate probability that the boats will discontinue their daily trips.

The Paris *Kentuckian* says: "On Monday the County Court levied a tax of 58 cents on the $100 to pay the county subscription to the Maysville railroad. The work between Paris and Carlisle will probably be put under contract early in the spring.

Last night the moon rose in a clear sky, but soon retired behind the clouds. This morning opened with rain. The day could not well be more disagreeable. A full river may be expected in a few days unless there shall be a sudden change to cold weather.

The Legislature has adopted a resolution appointing a committee to investigate the causes of the assessments of the policy holders of the exploded Hope, Globe and Kentucky insurance companies, whose affairs are now in hands of a receiver of the Louisville chancery court, and suspending the jurisdiction of the Court therein for ninety days.

The Louisville Commercial.—We have received the first numbers of this new paper just started in Louisville. It is Republican politics, and will be patronized and sustained by the Federal office holders in Kentucky. It is understood that the paper will be edited by Colonel R. M. Kelly, at present the Collector of Internal Revenue in the Lexington District. The typographical execution of the *Commercial* is creditable and the editorials give evidence of ability. We do not think anything can advance the interests of the party in this State so long as it continues its policy of injustice and oppression, and we therefore welcome the *Commercial* to our exchange list and wish its publishers pecuniary success.

Messrs. Richeson & Brodrick.—John H Richeson and Joseph F. Brodrick have formed a co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on a trade in agricultural implements of every description and a produce, forwarding and commission business. Their warehouse is on Market street, east side, in the building recently occupied by Richeson, Wells, & Wallingford. Both gentlemen are well known in this county and section of country as men of the most unquestionable integrity, and their promptness in every business engagement will secure for the firm a large share of the public patronage. Farmers who wish to buy any kind of machinery for use on their farms, who have any kind of produce they wish to sell, or who have any business they wish to transact on commission, will do well to give them a call. In welcoming the new firm to our advertising columns we cordially commend them to public favor.

Great Bargains.—D D Duty & Company announce their intention to close out their present stock of dry goods by the first of March, with a view to entering into some other business than that in which they are now engaged. To facilitate this movement they offer all their goods *for cash* at prices which offer unprecedented inducements to purchasers. The firm mean exactly what they say, and to all cash paying customers they will sell their goods at bargains. Now is the time for all who wish to lay in their stock for the rest of the year, winter, spring, summer, and fall, to purchase, as they can do so at the very lowest prices. The articles sold are not the refuse so often found at auctions, but they are equal to the same style of goods found in any western dry goods store, are of the newest and most fashionable patterns, and from the very best manufactories. The attention of the ladies especially is directed to the bills making the announcement. We expect the store to be blockaded until the stock is sold out. Messrs. D. D. Duty & Co are among our most popular merchants, and we hope soon to welcome them back to our business circles, and wish them success in the new undertaking in which they are about to embark.

Interesting to Distillers.—The following dispatch from Washington City, under date of January 31, will be interesting to manufacturers and dealers in Kentucky whisky, viz;

Deputy Commissioners Douglas and Givens leave here on Wednesday or Thursday next for Cincinnati, to test the practical working of the regulation allowing only forty-eight hours for the fermentation period in distilleries. Mr. Brown, the attorney of the Kentucky distillers, had an interview, to-day, with Commissioner Delano, and at his request it was agreed Colonel Given should extend his visit to Lexington, Kentucky, to examine and report on the condition of the distillery interest in that State. In this interview Commissioner Delano paid the Kentucky distillers the compliment of saying that he had found more gentlemen among them, more willingness to obey the law, and that they had given the Department less trouble, than the same class in any other State. Mr Brown will accompany the commissioners in their journey to the West.

The Commissioner also told Mr. Brown he was willing at any time to go in person before the Committee on Ways and Means, and say to them that the Department could see many reasons why more time in bond should be given on such spirits as are made in Kentucky, and require age to impart their market value; that the Department had no objection to make an extension of the time, but that he felt disposed to leave the question of immediate action in this matter to the discretion of the Committee, without going further than the expression of the above opinion.

Wards.	W. P. Coons.	McClanahan	Stanton.	C. G. Cady.	J. W. Wood.	H. Johnson.	G. Easton	W. T. Payne	J. Browse.	T. A. Davis.	T. A. Ross.	W. C. Sadler	J. L. Hunt.	J. W. Waltz	McCardle.	C. H. Frank.	W. Davis.	M. Brown.	G. Graham.	O. B. Parker	D. Campbell	W. Edmonds	J. Mitchell.	W. T. Tolle.
	Mayor.					Mar'l.		Clerk.			Treasurer.				Col'r.		W. C. I.	Wharfmaster.				M'r'k.		Ma.
1st Ward	53	8	5	16	18	89	15	68	31	1	45	60	70	31	48	35	89	73	33	2	3	82	16	3
2nd Ward	62	3	8	17	27	107	16	85	56	0	72	53	76	39	58	67	117	55	45	2	4	71	39	[illegible]
3rd Ward	89	0	9	8	18	111	15	69	53	0	8	75	63	55	108	18	[illegible]	61	53	2	6	82	50	0
4th Ward	76	0	6	8	13	68	41	85	57	1	39	76	52	61	95	20	[illegible]	58	39	0	4	38	58	0
5th Ward	60	2	12	4	8	76	12	51	37	0	56	62	64	25	54	23	[illegible]	63	18	0	5	78	8	8
Total	340	13	40	53	84	451	99	351	214	2	230	329	325	211	361	193	514	310	188	6	22	329	177	24

Councilmen.—The following is the vote cast for councilmen at the January election, 1870:

First Ward.	
W. S. Bridges	78
G. W. Martin	71
Dan'l Boniwell	61
J. J. Mullins	38
Joseph Frank	39
J. H. Richeson	12
Second Ward.	
R. A. Cochran	85
J. M. Stockton	113
J. H. Rains	88
A. Maddox	56
Third Ward.	
J. M. Duke	94
W. J. Ross	101
A. B. Cochran	82
S. S. Miner	79
Fourth Ward.	
G. W. Tudor	83
W. W. Pike	82
N. Martin	23
J. P. Phister	27
Geo. Orr	52
James Rice	62
Fifth Ward.	
W. H. Pollit	86
J. H. Hall	86
Geo. T. Wood	82

The latter part of last week was very cold, and the lovers of mint juleps rejoiced in the prospects of an abundance of ice next summer. Unfortunately the weather moderated on Monday, which was a day beautiful and lovely as ever a poet dreamed of. But there need be no despair on the ice subject, as the goose bone gives assurance of bitter cold weather between this time and March.

Railroad Taxes.—We have received a number of new subscribers who paid for the EAGLE in receipts for railroad taxes. We are ready to send the EAGLE to any one who will transfer to us these receipts for payment. Many men in the counties of Mason, Fleming and Nicholas have receipts amounting to a mere song. They cannot get more than twenty cents on the dollar for them in cash. We will receive them in payment for subscriptions to the EAGLE at par. Send them in and get a cheap paper.

The wheat crop in this county is generally quite promising. As yet it has been but little injured by the severity of the weather. But the trying time is in February and March, so that it may yet be a failure. The indifferent success met with by the farmers for several years past has discouraged them from sowing much of their land in wheat, and they have instead put in a greater area in barley than usual. Of this latter grain appearances indicate a large crop next summer.

Our lady readers will be glad to learn that Mr. J. Vick, of Rochester, New York, has issued his great annual illustrated catalogue for 1870. It contains a list of all his flower and garden seeds for which his house has become so famous; directions for their cultivation and much other matter of interest for the ladies. Send ten cents to him and get it and select from his superior stock, seeds for the table and ornament that you can rely on as the very best. It is a most reliable house and he will fill and send orders by mail, as the postage on seed is trifling.

The Mule Trade.—The *Paris Citizen* says:—From the best knowledge we can gather, the mule trade is not very brisk, but prices are high.

We have just received information from Selma and Montgomery, Alabama, that sales were slow, but when made they were at a good figure. They are anticipating more lively times soon in those localities.

Horace Miller, last week sold his entire lot of 160 head of mules at paying prices.

Last Friday seven car-loads were shipped from this county to different points in the South

Geo Lane of Bath, will ship a hundred work mules to New Orleans this week.

There was a sale of 80 head of mules at C. C. Skillman's stable yesterday. The price is not known.

The following are some of the shipments of the past week.

Lyle, of Fleming, 40 head to Georgia.
John Miller, 1 car-load, to Georgia.
Nathan Bayless, 80 head to Georgia.
Lane & Co., of Bath, 92 head to Miss.
Chas. C. Skillman, 1 car-load, Ala.
Four car-loads, shippers not known.
Four lots passed through to-day.

Change of Postage Rates to Foreign Countries.—On and after this day, the single rate of postage (half an ounce or under) for prepaid letters between the United States and Great Britain and Ireland, will be reduced to six cents. If not paid in full, a fine of six cents will be added to the deficient postage and collected on delivery. The rates of postage on newspapers, book packets and samples, between the two countries, will remain unchanged.

As the postal relations between the United States and France will terminate to-day, no letters will be forwarded to any foreign country after this date, by "French mail." Letters from France, however, after this date, will be forwarded by steamships or other vessels at the following rates, to be prepaid by stamps at the mailing office on matter sent, and at the office of delivery on matter received.

On letters, ten cents per half ounce or under; newspapers, two cents each; book packets and samples of merchandise, two cents per each four ounces or fraction thereof. Letters for France may also be sent from the United States in the ordinary open mail via England, without pre payment of postage.

Newspapers in the United States may, by virtue of a recent decision of the postmaster general, be forwarded from one postoffice to another, and the postage collected on delivery.

The citizens of the First ward complain that they have been entirely neglected in all the appropriations made by the City Council for grading, McAdamizing, and paving the streets, and that this neglect has been felt more particularly by those living west of the Pearce property. They say the Germantown pike company built the only street they have, and that although it is a general thoroughfare the authorities forget to have it cleaned when the rest of the city is being scraped. Their only pavement, along Second street, is in a most miserable condition, and very little better than none at all. The extension of Third street along the hillside was not made at the expense of the city, but as a county road. At most seasons it is impassable by foot passengers, and at this time every wheeled vehicle which passes over it is in danger of being lost in the mud. The street, such as it is, has no side walk. The property holders have, since the annexation of that part of the city, contributed their full share of taxes to the public revenue, but their property has received none of the benefits from the appropriations which they have helped to pay. They say they have paid their share of the tax for paving the streets for fifteen years, and yet nothing has been done for them, while thousands of dollars have been expended in the Fifth ward, which has been a part of the city but for a short time. The complaints are made by gentlemen who are entitled at least to a respectful hearing, and if they are just the City Council might well take them and the proper remedy under consideration. It is certain that some action is necessary in regard to the streets in that part of the city. If the Council after so long taxing that part of the community, as is alleged, for the purpose of fixing streets in other parts of the city, and in the meantime doing nothing in that section, nevertheless think that public expediency requires that, after helping to build streets for other people, they shall now be compelled to build their own without assistance from the common fund, then let some measures be taken to compel action on the part of the property holders. Affairs ought not to remain as they are, and those whose business it is to look after such matters ought to apply some kind of remedy.

Railroads are in prospect on every side around us. In many of them Maysville has deep interest, but is utterly unable to control results because of the debt which is pressing upon us. The other day a meeting was held in Paris to take into consideration the question of building a railroad from that point through Clarke county to Richmond. It was addressed by Hon. George H. Pendleton, who is the President and one of the principal owners of the Covington and Lexington Railroad. Mr. Pendleton informed the audience that some legislation would be necessary before the partners by whom that road is run can do anything towards the new enterprise; but when that legislation shall be obtained, and when the counties along the line do their part, then his associates will do all that any gentleman will say they ought to do towards building the road. This insures a road from Paris to Richmond. We are glad that it is to be built, and only sorry that the connection is not to be made with our road instead of with that leading to Covington.

The movers in the enterprise of the proposed Columbus and Maysville Railroad are very active, and the prospects are far more favorable to it than to the Ohio and Southern road. The former will have Ripley as a landing point on the Ohio, and come up the river to Maysville. Is will touch the Cincinnati and Zanesville road at Washington and connect with the great system of roads entering Columbus. Very little is now said of the Ohio and Southern railroad, which was proposed to lead from Aberdeen to Lancaster. The latter enterprise seems to have been abandoned by its friends, who are doing nothing to push it forward. The prospect is, therefore, that the aid of the Pennsylvania Central will be given to the Columbus and Maysville Railroad. While the latter road will still give us a connection with the North and West, the local trade of the counties through which it will pass will be given to Ripley and not to Maysville.

Considerable feeling has been manifested in favor of building a railroad from opposite Ashland to Cincinnati. It will pass along the river line through Aberdeen and Ripley to Cincinnati. The Board of Trade in the latter place have expressed themselves as highly favorably to the enterprise, and the people of Ironton, Portsmouth, Ripley and New Richmond are alive for it. There are many reasons why the connection between Cincinnati and the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad should be built on the Kentucky side of the river. Much of it is already built. There will soon be completed a Railroad bridge from Newport to Cincinnati on which the freight could be crossed to the latter point, and there is no necessity for another at Ashland or Ironton. At Maysville a connection would be made with the road to Paris. But with the people of the cities and counties in Ohio alive and at work, and those of Maysville and the counties in Kentucky doing nothing, of course the opposite side of the river is bound to win. We call the attention of the owners of the Maysville and Big Sandy Railroad to these movements, which affect their interests seriously and call for some action on their part.

Public Debt Statement,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1, 1870.

The public debt statement is published to day. The following is a recapitulation:

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN.	
Bonds at 5 per cent	$2,107,589,308 00
Interest	48,797,683 58
DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.	
Certificates, 3 per cent	$59,540,000 00
Interest	1,120,900 00
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	4,130,938 64
Interest	341,996 60
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.	
Demand and legal tender notes	$356,113,098 00
Postal and Fractional Currency	39,762,664 68
Certificates of Gold deposited	40,170 380 00
Total	$436,046,143 18
Total amount outstanding	2,607,671,179 82
Interest	50,463,490 18
Total debt, principal and interest, to date, including coupons due and not presented for payment	2,658,134,670 00
AMOUNT IN THE TREASURY.	
Coin	$109,159,475 96
Currency	12,773,363 02
Sinking Fund in United States coin, interest, bonds, and accrued interest thereon	225,492,734 00
Other United States coin, interest, bonds purchased, and accrued interest thereon	64,908,350 67
Total	$209,387,716 69
Debt less amount in Treasury	2,448,747,953 31
Debt less amount in Treasury on the 1st ult	2,453,559,735 23
Decrease of the debt during the past month	4,812,781 92
Decrease of the debt since March 1st, 1869	77,716,306 70

Council Proceedings.

THURSDAY, January 5, 1870.

The board met pursuant to standing order, President Robert A. Cochran in the chair. The roll being called, Messrs. Duke, Wood, Hall, Ireland, and Vanden were found absent. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved. The annual report of the treasurer was read and accepted.

The monthly report of the wharfmaster, mayor, marshal, and annual report of the city physician were read and approved.

The following accounts were read and allowed, viz:

N B Smith, rock and work on streets	$208 75
William Mills, boarding city paupers	74 00
John L Grant, boarding city prisoners	29 40
Wm. T. Payne, making poll books	10 00
R W Watkins, rock	14 65
Mrs. Grant, nursing and clothing city prisoner	10 00
Stone & Collins, burying city paupers	7 00
Alex Calhoun, groceries for poor	8 00
James Rice, " " "	7 0.
J. F. Bendle, " " "	2 00
C L. Stanton, stationery	5 85
Ross & Rosser, city printing	5 0.
Lurty & Cummings, brooms for Market house	3 50
C. Rudy & Co., level and ladder	2 00
McNeeley & Wiand, mess. for alms house	75
Total	$387 95

An account of Owens & Rosendall for plastering a cistern in the Fifth ward was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

On motion W. T. Payne was allowed $10 for indexing record of 1868.

On motion the clerk was instructed to draw orders on the city treasury for the pay of the judges and clerks of the city election.

The account of W. S. Beaucamp for damages was on motion rejected.

Coffee house license for the year 1870 was granted to the following persons, viz:

B Fry, C. B Hill, John Dinger, George W. Schlitz, W. P. Watkins, G. & H. Wheeler, A. Maddox, Wm Butler, J. Miller, Geo. Helmer, E. Lamden, B. Lalley, L. Hill, M. Hanley, M. Dillen, P. Dugan, L. Schatzman, G. Miller, Fred. Schatzman, William C. Eitel, G. Thomas.

Messrs Sulser, Phister, Martin, and Stockton were appointed a committee to examine the poll books and report the result of the election. The committee, after examining said books, reported the officers elected and on motion the Board adjourned sine die.

The new Board was organized by the city clerk. All the members responded to their names except Messrs. Duke and Hall.

William S. Bridges was appointed chairman and the new councilmen sworn into office.

R. A. Cochran was elected President by acclamation.

Henry Johnson, marshal, W. C. Sadler, treasurer, and Mike Brown, wharfmaster, presented their bonds and took the oath of office.

Wm. Edmonds, marketmaster, and James L. Hunt, assessor, being present came forward and took the oath of office.

Thos. Luman and C. B. Warbington were re-elected deputy marshals, and Thos. Luman being present came forward, presented his bond and took the oath of office.

Wm. Mills was re-elected almshouse keeper, Dr. M. F. Adamson, city physician, and T. T. Stone, city undertaker.

On recommendation of mayor Coons, S. B Nicholson was appointed to fill his office in case of absence.

H. H. Collins was granted permission to erect a frame house in the Fifth ward.

On motion the Board adjourned to meet on Thursday, Jan. 13, 1870.

SALES OF LAND AND STOCK.

SALE OF LAND AND STOCK.—The farm of Mrs. Amelia Irvine, in this country, on the Lebanon pike, was sold on Wednesday last, at public sale, for $73. The track contains 149 acres, and was purchased by S. D. Moore, of this county. Stock sold well. Alderneys from $40@$160. Cattle from $35 @$40 Mules from $76 25@$324 according to age; hogs—sow from $23 @$33. and stock hogs from $10 @$12.—*Dan. Adv.*

The following are J. B Donalson's sales last County Court day; 1 yoke cattle, $168.50; 6 calves, $36 85, 39 calves, $25 per head; 1 stallion, $68; 1 yoke cattle, $165; 1 yoke cattle, $175.50.—*Mt. St. Sen.*

COURT DAY SALES.—On account of the snow storm there was not so large a crowd of persons in town on Monday as usual at our monthly sales; but the number of stock was greater than an average.

Major Hibler, auctioneer, reports about 800 head of mules offering, but few sales. He only sold one lot, and they were yearlings, at $105. A lot of two and three year olds were bid to $186, but were driven on South for better prices.

Some 500 600 head of cattle were offered, and commanded advance prices. Good stock sold from 5 to 6½ cents. Horses were dull.

Captain Phillip Kidd makes a similar report. Only one lot of yearling mules at $105. Cattle, 2's weighing from 1,000 to 1,150, sold at from 5 to 6½c.

C. C. Skillman of the Bourbon House stables, reports some private sales. Hoyt, of Ohio, sold 16 head of broke mules to R. Owens; Jeo. Bulter 36 head to James Mac. Miller.

George W. Hamilton reports mules bid to good prices and taken down. Sold 20 head, most of them broke, at $175; 1 pair two year olds, $363; single two olds, green, $170 each.—*Paris Ken.*

SALE OF HEFERS.—Mr. B. W. Mathers, of this county, recently sold to Mr. Henry Helsley, of Ohio, four yearling heifers—one at $150, one at $50, and one at $40, and one at $30.—*Carl. Mer.*

SALE OF LAND.—Mr. J. H Ham last week sold to Messrs. Wade and Dooley, a tract of land containing about 100 acres, and located near Concord Church, in this county, at fifty dollars per acre.—*Ibid.*

LAND SALE.—James Bush has sold to Wm. Ragan the tract of land the former bought of James H. Groves. The land is on the Maysville pike, about five miles from town, and contains about 100 acres. The price paid was $105 per acre.—*Mt. Sterl. Sent.*

ONE of the foulest murders ever perpetrated in Georgia was committed at Dykesboro, on the Macon and Brunswick railroad, Christmas night. A little while after dark there were three customers in the store of D. W. Lee, who was behind the counter waiting upon them. A gun was fired from the darkness outside and through the door at Mr. Lee, who immediately fell and exclaimed, "Oh!" The customers becoming frightened ran into the street and gave the alarm. In a moment the store was filled with people, and upon examination they found the body of Mr. Lee with life extinct. Fifteen buckshot wounds were found upon his breast, heart and head. No clew to the assassin, or to the motive for the crime, as it is said Mr. Lee had not an enemy in the world.

Origin of the Byron Incest Story.

Speaking of Mrs. Stowe's announcement of a new book, the New York *Herald* says:

"In this connection we may allude to the announcement of another new book, 'Medora Leigh: A Diary and Autobiography,' to be edited by Charles Mackey, and published by Bentley, of London. The veteran publisher recently telegraphed to Mrs. Stowe an urgent request that she would postpone the publication of her book until she should have had an opportunity of correcting her impression and of learning the origin of the slanderous charge of incest brought against Lord Byron and his half-sister, the Hon. Mrs. Leigh. Medora Leigh was the fourth daughter of Mrs. Leigh.

At the age of fifteen, while living with her elder sister, the wife of the scoundrel Trevanion, she was seduced by her sister's husband, who, after separating from his wife, carried Medora to the South of France. There the seducer and his victim lived together for several years before, in order to retain his hold upon her, Trevanion invented and told her the horrible story that Lord Byron was her father. This story Medora communicated in a reproachful letter to her mother, who never replied to it. Lady Byron subsequently heard of the story, hunted up Medora and brought her home, but afterwards, in one of her freaks, sent her away. Such, according to this 'Diary and Autobiography,' which, brief, and meager as it is, Mr. Bentley believes to be authentic, is the story which crazed Lady Byron, and which, repeated by Mrs Stowe, has scandalized the world. Perhaps Mrs. Stowe will tell us something more about Medora Leigh in her forthcoming volume."

William Henry Hurlburt writes from Rome to the New York *World*:

"All roads, you know, lead to Rome; so perhaps I ought not to be surprised at getting in Rome an old bit of information about a matter which I presume may interest many of your readers, though I confess that for me it has utterly lost all interest whatever. I was last night told, by a person who is thoroughly *au fait* of all the story of Lord Byron's life, that Mrs. Stowe undoubtedly would publish some new exposition of the nasty story which she has taken into nurse, and that in the said exposition she would pretty certainly set forth for the inspection of her follow-writers what purports to be, and is by her very possibly believed to be, an original letter written by a woman claiming to be the daughter of Lord Byron and Augusta Leigh. They had a way of burying monstrous truths in the old Pagan days, which, from certain rather important points of view, as it occurs to me, was a practice not wholly to be condemned."

Mrs. Anna Cora Mowatt Ritchie writes from London to the San Francisco *Chronicle* that she has heard a member of Lady Byron's family acknowledge that Lady Byron made the same statement to him about Mrs Leigh, which seems to have been made to Mrs. Stowe. We also learn from Mrs Ritchie that Colonel George Gordon de Luna Byron has arrived in England and laid before Lord Wentworth his claim to be recognized as the legitimate son of the poet. Colonel Byron was an officer of Fremont's during the war, and his story has been extensively published in the American press. He says that Lord Byron visited Spain during his youth, and there contracted a secret marriage with a Catholic lady of good family, but deserting her and becoming enamored of other fair faces, he determined to conceal an alliance which was legally not binding. This American Colonel avows himself the fruit of that union. He further declares that Lady Byron discovered the secret by means of some correspondence between the poet and his Spanish bride, and this discovery was the true cause of the famous separation. Colonel Byron seems to have furnished no proof as yet to substantiate his romantic tale, and Lord Wentworth accordingly defers receiving him with open arms.

THE fifty thousand dollar fund for the relief of Mrs. Rawlins has finally been all subscribed; that for Mrs. Stanton has reached $26,000.

For Sale

FOR SALE.—A small brick House on Front street, with 4 rooms and kitchen, a good cistern. Enquire at this Office.

FOR SALE.—A good second-hand Cannon Stove Writing Desk, and Table Counter. Jan12w1t Enquire at this Office.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

[Corrected every other day.]

BEESWAX—	Prime yellow per lb	39
BEANS,	Choice navy	$2 75@3
BUTTER—	Choice	30@33
BAGGING—	Kentucky, 2 lb	25@25½
COTTON—	Middling	24
	Rope, per lb	40@42
CANDLES—	Extra star car, per lb	28½@27
	Paraffine per lb	35@37½
COFFEE—	Choice Rio, per lb	23½@24
	Java, per lb	34@35
	Mocha, per lb	43@46
CHEESE—	Factory, per lb	18@18½
EGGS—	Shippers count, per dozen	30
FISH—	Mackerel, No. 1 per bbl	$22@33
FLOUR,	Fancy per bbl	$5 75@6.50
FEATHERS,	Live geese, prime to choice lb	70@75
GRAIN,	Wheat, No. 1 Ky white	1.25
	Corn	76@77
	Barley	1.45
	Rye	95
	Oats, white	54@55
HEMP,	Double Dressed Ky., per lb	12½@13
HIDES,	Green, per lb	9
	Wet salted, per lb	10@11
HAY,	Tight pressed, per ton	$15@18
HOGS,	Medium to heavy averages	9 50@10 25
MOLASSES,	New Orleans, per gallon	78@ 0
	Extra golden syrup, per gal	$1@1.25
MESS PORK,	Prime city	$28
HAMS,	Sugar cured, canvassed, per lb	20@21
LARD,	Prime city per lb	17½
SEED,	Clover, per lb	13½@14½
	Timothy, per bush	$4
	Flax, per bush	1 80@1 90
	Hemp, per lb	4½@5
	Canary, per lb	10@10½
	Mustard, per lb	8@9
	Red top, 14 lb per bush	$1 @1 25
	Blue Grass, per bush	1 65@1 75
	Orchard 14 lb per bush	1 40
SALT,	Kanawha, per bbl	2 25
SUGARS,	New Orleans per lb	14@14½
	New Orleans clarified	[illegible]
	Porto Rico	14@15
	Cuba	13½@14½
	Demarara	15½@16
	Crushed per lb	17½@17¾
	Powdered, per lb	17½@18
	Granulated, per lb	17½@17¾
	A Coffee, per lb	15½@16
	B Coffee, per lb	15½@15¾
	Extra C, per lb	15½@15½
	Yellows, per lb	13½@14½
TOBACCO,	**VIRGINIA LEAF.**	
	Lugs, per pound	10@12
	Medium leaf, per lb	12@14
	Fine leaf, per lb	16@18
	NEW KENTUCKY LEAF.	
	Trash, per lb	9@10
	Lugs, per lb	11@13
	Medium leaf, per lb	14@17
	Good leaf, per lb	19@22
	Fine leaf, per lb	20@25
	Selections, bright, per lb	25@28
	MANUFACTURED.	
	10's, ¼'s, and ½'s, dark	58@62
	10's, ¼'s, and ½'s, bright	70@75
	Damaged	30@40
	Cut and Dry Smoking	30@35
	Fine cut, chewing	70@$1 00
	Bright Pounds, common	65@$1 10
	Bright Pounds, medium	75@80
	Bright Pounds, fine	90@$1 25
	Kentucky Twist	[illegible]

Maysville Markets.

CORRECTED EVERY OTHER DAY BY H. GRAY & CO. *Wholesale Grocers, corner Second and Sutton street.*

COFFEE,	Common to choice per lb	22@25
SUGAR	New Orleans, per lb	15½@17½
	Porto Rico, per lb	15½@16½
	Demarara, per lb	15½@17
	Soft refined, per lb	17½@18
	Hard refined, per lb	17½@19
MOLASSES	New Orleans, per ½ bbl	$1.00
	New Orleans, per bbl	90
FLOUR,	We quote at	$7 00@8 00
WHEAT,	White No. 1	1@1 25
	Red, No. 1	1 00
GRAIN,	Rye	1 20
	Oats	45
	Corn	85
	Barley	$1 20
WHISKY,	Per gallon	1 20a2 00
PROVISIONS	Lard, per lb	18½a20
	Bacon, per lb	18a20
MACKEREL,	Per bbl, No. 1	$27 50
	do No. 2	25 00
	do ½ bbl No. 1	13 50
	do No. 2	8 50
	do ¼ bbl No. 1	5 50
	do No. ¼ bbl	5 00
	White Fish	9 50
RAGS,	Per lb	3a4
SEED,	Clover	$10 00a12 50
	Flax	2 00a2 50
	Timothy	
TALOW,	Per lb	9@10
CANDLES,	Tallow	15a17
	Star boxes	26½
WOODEN WARE,	Buckets	$2 50
	Tubs, nest three	2 00
	" " eight	5 00
	Washboards	2 75

Dry Goods &c,

NEW GOODS.

NEW DRESS GOODS,
NEW DRESS GOODS,
NEW DRESS GOODS.

NEW SHAWLS,
NEW SHAWLS,
NEW SHAWLS.

NEW HOSIERY,
NEW HOSIERY,
NEW HOSIERY.

ALPACAS,
ALPACAS,
ALPACAS.

LENOS,
LENOS,
LENOS.

POPLINS,
POPLINS,
POPLINS.

PARCELS,
PARCELS,
PARCELS.

PIQUE'S, PIQUE'S,
PIQUE'S, PIQUE'S.

LINENS,
LINENS,
LINENS.

CARPETS,
CARPETS
CARPETS.

OIL CLOTHS,
OIL CLOTHS,
OIL CLOTHS.

CASSIMERES,
CASSIMERES,
CASSIMERES.

CLOTHS, CLOTHS, CLOTHS.

NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS.

CONTINUALLY, CONTINUALLY.

STILL THEY COME,
STILL THEY COME,
STILL THEY COME,

To MULLINS & HUNT'S
To MULLINS & HUNT'S

CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE.
CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE.

CHEAP GOODS,
CHEAP GOODS,

ALL THE TIME,
ALL THE TIME,
ALL THE TIME.

BARGAINS,
BARGAINS,
BARGAINS,

OLD FRIENDS,
OLD FRIENDS,
OLD FRIENDS,

NEW FRIENDS,
NEW FRIENDS,
NEW FRIENDS,

STRANGERS, STRANGERS,
EVERYBODY, EVERYBODY,
BUY YOUR DRY GOODS AT

"THE CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE"

—OF—

MULLINS & HUNT

se30 1868.-may 21st, ln3w

M. R. & A. R. BURGESS,

[Successors to Burgess, Pearce & Co.]

Importers and Jobbers

—OF—

DRY GOODS,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

Keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Foreign and American Dry Goods and Yankee Notions, which they offer for Cash at Eastern prices.
M. R. & A. R. BURGESS.
july'69w

Stoves and Tinware.

NEW STOVE AND TIN STORE

HUGH POWER,

[Successor to Power & Spalding.]

SECOND ST., SOUTH SIDE, MAYSVILLE.

Would respectfully call the attention of the public to the variety and styles of stoves which he now offers for sale, in this market, of the most modern improvement, for wood or coal, combining all the qualities, making them first class stoves, in beauty of design, economy of fuel, and quickness of operation.

These stoves, which comprise a great variety in design, size and price, have been selected from the best stove markets in the country, and will warrant the highest recommendations to meet the wants of the public.

HIS FINE PARLOR AND JAMB GRATES

Have been selected with great care, and for variety, neatness of design and fineness of finish, cannot be surpassed.

I also have a fine assortment of fancy Japanned ware, toilet setts, brass kettles, cream freezers, &c., &c.

I will manufacture and keep constantly on hand good assortment of

TIN WARE.

And am prepared to offer to the trade such inducements as cannot fail to be satisfactory. Particular attention paid to
Roofing,
Guttering,
Spouting, and
General job work.

All work done by me warranted to give satisfaction. The highest price paid for old copper, brass and lead.
HUGH POWER.
jan1wly.

THE UNHEARD REPLIES.

BY EPES SARGENT.

Never, oh nevermore can he behold
The early willow put forth the tender green,
Or hear the bluebird pipe returning May.
"Grieve not, O faithful heart! for now, e'en now,
I can behold the willow waving green,
And hear the bluebird pipe returning May."

On the red field," mid volleying flame, he fell.
The battle tide rolled by and left him there;
The cold, cold rain blew on him dying there;
"Fighting for right, for liberty, I fell;
But to the end, dear love, I thought of thee;
My laurel crown will never, never fade."

No more for him the red ray of the dawn,
The glow of noon, the tint of parting day,
Will glad the eye, will glorify the life.
"Oh blind lament! Lo! here a fairer dawn,
A brighter noon, a lovelier ebbing day,
Than ever mortal viewed, or dreamed ne viewed!"

Around the hearth the near and dear will meet,
And from their grief will grow a tender joy;
But he will heed them, know them nevermore.
"Do I not heed the the murmur of thy heart,
Ere thine own thought can apprehend it well?
Do I not know thee better than before!"

White, white the covering of that narrow bed,
And drear the moaning of the wintry gale:
There will he lie till the great judgement day.
"But look! Behold me more alive than thou!
With all my human love immortal grown,
Beloved, I wait: and thou wilt quickly come!"

THE COMIC SIDE OF LIFE.

Laughter is the language of merriment—the speech of humor—the eloquence of fun. Without it wit becomes cold and pulseless, and social chat loses its attractiveness and life. It infuses a spirit of cheerfulness into whatever circle of society it reaches. "It is endemic, epidemic, and sporadic, and all are sure to catch it who come within its reach." A good laugher is a welcome guest at every gathering, unless it be a funeral and even at such a gathering he is not to be excluded, because pathos and humor are so closely allied—the latter, it is said, secretes tears. We know that Hood, the king of humorists, wrote "Bridge of Sighs," and that the words of that poem sound like "the dropping of tears from the caves of the eyelids." A pleasant wag who laughs with every body, and who laughs at every thing which is ridiculous, can be a useful man in his neighborhood. He will be considered the "caustic surveyor of events," the critic of society, who weighs and measures our words and actions. He laughs at the Grecian bend, and the echo of his mirth reaches the ears of those who "stoop to conquer;" and after his laughter comes the lesson of "bend over the wash-tub" and "bend over the cradle," but not upon Broadway. "He recasts, restamps, refurnishes, and recirculates the old pieces of wit," as men in the mint change Spanish dollars and French francs into American coin.

When you meet such a man in the arena of discussion it is folly to argue with him. You can not put down a pun by the use of the most profound philosophy. Argument will not answer a joke. If you open your mouth to reason the case you may find yourself in the position of Munchausen's lion, which swallowed the ass and found itself in the harness dragging the chariot. You must put him down with the logic of laughter, or suffer defeat. If he puns, pun back. If he jokes, joke back. If he dimples the town will laugh at your expense, join with the laughers and show that you can appreciate a good thing. Lord Chatham asked Henniker to define wit. "Wit," said the wag, "is like a pension bestowed by your Lordship upon your humble servant—a good thing well applied." When man becomes angry at a joke circulated at his expense he is like the eagle which stole the meat from the altar of the gods, and burned the nest with the brand which accompanied the sacrifice. If he flames out in indignant rejoinder his hot thought consumes his self-control, and he will make himself contemptible because somebody else has made him ridiculous.

When a wag flashes his wit in your face, dip the torch of your wit into the "sun of your genius," if you have no genius, into the light of some other person's sun, and light up the firmament of fun at his cost, or join with the multitude, "in showing teeth without biting." You must, however, always have truth and justice on your side. Truth and justice have a cuirass so impenetrable that the arrows of wit and humor rattle about them as harmlessly as hail on the helmets of the gods. It is impossible to laugh truth into a lie, or to extinguish justice by ridicule culminating in roars of laughter. Dr. Bethune, the poet and preacher, and a man of weight in every sense of the word, on being introduced to a tall, thin minister of the "Baptist persuasion," remarked, "Shrunk after the wetting, I see!" This specimen of genuine humor, with just enough wit to make it sparkle like salt in fire," could not fail to provoke a smile. Had it kindled anger, the shrinking of the body would have been followed by the shriveling of the soul.

A New York Bohemian, speaking of the price of meat, said that "beef was never so high since the cow jumped over the moon." Now this is pure humor, and the author of it laughs with every body, and he laughs at nobody. I shall not attempt the difficult task of defining wit and humor. Hazlitt says: "Dr. Fuller's remark, that the negro is the image of God cut in ebony, is humor; and that Horace Smith's inversion of it that the task-master is the image of the devil cut in ivory, is wit." Wit and humor are as closely related as the Siamese twins, and like that couple they go together, and it requires a sharp blade to separate them. Fun is a fine art, and he who is master of it will know how to stop short of that line which separates it from the absurd and ridiculous. Wit is cranky, scornful, analytical. It makes invidious contrasts, tosses analogies in your teeth, spoils no good stories for relation's sake. It shoots a feathered shaft before you can lift a shield, and is sure to hit a tender spot. If a man were as invulnerable as Achilles, whose soft spot was in his heel, it would be sure to wound him unless he wore thick boots which, unlike his lips, should be water-proof. Americans do not laugh enough. We scarcely recognize the comic side of life. Artemus "the delicious," as the author of "Griffith Gaunt" calls him, shook our sides with laughter, and a few others did so—all of them, however, can be counted on the fingers of two hands. These jokers have made us laugh a little when out of the range of the roars of bulls and bears in Wall street; but we, as a people, have failed to sustain first-class comic journals. The humor of Lowell and Holmes and the wit of Saxe are appreciated by a few—the choice few—because the aroma of their poetry gives a pleasant odor to their merriment. Mirth follows us in the street, and overtakes us at our occupations; it tickles the ribs of sleep, even. Why, then, do we not respond to her exhibitions of cheerfulness? Because we are in haste to nail a bargain or fasten a contract. Because we want to watch the money market—so many are "teetering" on the beam of speculation. Now gold goes up, and they go down. Now stock goes down, and they go up. Thus they "teeter" day after day, and when they tumble headlong in the crowd, they can not see where the joke comes in. Beecher says that the creed of most men is: "The chief end of man is to glorify gold. Life is the time afforded by Heaven to get rich in, death the termination of a great speculation, heaven a place where the streets are paved with gold, and hell a place where shiftless men are punished with everlasting poverty." As we grow older and more opulent, we shall have more leisure and more time for laughing. As it is, there are multitudes who find time to laugh, and they find that "laughter doeth good like a medicine." We see in the lowest phases of mirth little to laugh at; it crops out in puns and sudden turns of language, and is to the genuine article what tinsel is to gold—we smile at it once, and forget it.

Puns are the erysipelas of speech. Four puns out of five are failures. Holmes says no young man or woman should indulge the habit of coining puns, for it debases the currency of language. "A punster is like a boy who puts pennies on the railroad track—he may upset a whole freight train of conversation in his efforts to flatten a witticism." Hood said, "If I were *punished* for every *pun* I shed, I should not have a *puny* shed in which to hide my *punished* head." The highest, purest, and most perfect specimens of wit ring like the music of golden eagles when dropped on marble. A good pun must have three qualities—a body of speech, a soul of thought, and a heart of sentiment. Words without thought or feeling are of dead letters! The head and the heart must put thought and feeling into the syllables before they can inspire mirth.

The manager of a theater in St. Louis offered a silver cup to the man who would make the best conundrum. This won the prize: "Why is the man who presents this cup like a liquor-seller?—Because he presents the *cup* which brings many to the *pit* while those above are in *tiers.*" Here is another: "*Parva scintilla magnum ignum incitet,*" said a wag, pointing to a small man who was courting a large woman. He said, in plain English, a little spark kindles a great flame. Fun is volatile, and assumes all phases and postures—pinching you with quotations, coruscating in conundrums, laughing at you from behind the mask of metaphor, shooting its Attic arrows when you have no fortress to fly to. An English bishop said: "If the devil should lose his tail, he could get another where bad spirits are re-tailed."

Wit is artificial; humor is natural. Wit illustrates by uncomplimentary comparisons; humor is careful not to give offense.

"Have seen my descent into hell?" inquired an author, a great bore, who had written a book with a fiery title.

"No," replied Douglas Jerrold, "but I should like to."

"Do you see anything ridiculous in my wig?" inquired a judge of Curran.

"Nothing but the head," was the reply.

These are specimens of real wit—wit sharp as a Damascus blade. Some one, speaking of Holmes, said:

A doctor his profession runs into the ground,
And some of his patients sleep under the mound,
Yet his wit could awaken their risible cough,
Though their spirits had gone where the Croton's cut off."

Some one said that the milkman's favorite tune should be, "Shall we gather at the river?"

By some misadventure the Methodists lost their church building and land in Hoboken, whereupon a wicked wag remarks, "They may read their title clear in heaven, but they cannot in Hoboken."

It is unfair to bring the charge of profanity against wit and humor. A funny blunder of speech in church is all the more laughable because we looked and listened for nothing absurd or ridiculous, the sudden contrast jolted us out of the serious sphere of propriety and we were forced to laugh. A man, tall, awkwark, and ugly of feature, arose in a religious meeting, and while the tears rolled like rain down his face, said, "Dear friends, I have been an awful sinner, the chief among ten thousand, and the one altogether lovely!" No one doubted the sincerity or the piety of the poor man, but his absurd remarks upset the gravity of the minister, and overturned the solemn influence that previously pervaded the audience, so that a general "titter" swept from the pulpit to the porch.

The wit of Sydney Smith survives his sermons. The humor of Henry Ward Beecher makes him the most attractive preacher in the American pulpit. Humor runs through his sermons and speeches like violets in a harvest field, giving sweet odor and beauty to his task when he stoops to put in the sickle. The temperance reformers can afford to laugh at the wit of the toper, who said that the fanatical temperance men did not give the spirits a fair chance, and that they would keep on fooling with water until it depopulates the earth again.

STATE NEWS.

We regret to learn that a barn filled with hay, belonging to Mr. John Cowan, living on the road between Elizaville and Parks's Ferry, was completely destroyed by fire on the morning of December 23d. The fire is supposed to have originated from the reckless use of fire crackers. In addition to the loss of the barn and the hay, Mr. C. also lost his plows and harrows, which were stored in the barn.—*Car. Mer.*

MURDER.—On the 31st ult., a quiet and inoffensive old citizen, was killed by Wm. Guinnett, at Cain's old tavern in this county. John Waller vends poisoned whisky at this place, and on the day named a large crowd had assembled and were drinking and carousing. Guinnett had stated in the morning that he intended to kill somebody that day but named no one. There was no difficulty so far as we can learn between him and his victim, nor was old man Payne drunk. Without cause or provocation, he was shot down and died in ten minutes. As soon as the intelligence was brought to town, a warrant of arrest was issued for Guinett, and Capt. Tipton started immediately for him but after thoroughly scouring the neighborhood was unable to find him. So far as we can gather facts, the killing was cold blooded and atrocious, and the murderer deserves to be hunted down with the full power of the law.—*Mt. Sterl Sent.*

THOMAS GAYNOR, of Stamford, Connecticut lately had a piece of dirk-knife three and one-fourth inches long cut from the roof of his mouth, which he had carried in his head since last May, when he was stabbed during a fight.

A LONE woman who was accosted on Worcester street, the other night, by a scoundrel, settled him with the quiet warning, "You had better not come near me: I've been where they're had the small pox. "The effect was electric.

AGRICULTURAL.

[From the Country Gentleman.]

HOW TO IMPROVE AND KEEP UP LAND.

There is no royal or patent mode of improving or keeping up the fertility of land, and he who thinks to improve his land that has been run down, or keep up the fertility of arable land, with a pocketful of some patent fertilizer, will find that he will have his labor for his pains. He need expect only advantage and crops in proportion to the amount of manure he uses, together with the thoroughness of culture, &c., given.

The old fashioned manure heap must be our main reliance. And here no great things can be accomplished without *labor* and *economy* in *saving up* and *gathering all* possible *matter* that contains the elements of fertility. Not only must the saving and manufacturing of compost and manure be attended to during the season of keeping stock at the barn in the winter, but must extend over the entire year.

A large quantity of good manure can be made during the summer, when many farmers think judging from their actions, there can be but little done to advantage in accumulating manure, &c. The cows which give milk, and much other stock of the farm, can be as well yarded as to lie in the pasture, and do equally as well, and thus a considerable quantity of manure is saved, that would otherwise be lost.

The manure cellar, yard, and shed should be provided with absorbants for saving the liquids, which so often are allowed to run to waste, and mix with the solids. A covering of the whole surface of the yard, &c., to the depth of several inches with good muck, peat, sods from under fences or elsewhere, pond or road scrapings, will by being trodden over and scatching the droppings, of the stock, with weeds, waste grass, &c., be by fall converted into a valuable fertilizer for any crop, especially if pains are taken to turn and mix the mass once or twice during the summer.

The practice of using dried earth disinfectants for the privy will with a common family, produce a quantity of fertilizer that would astonish any one who had never resorted to this source. Then there is the hen-house, or roost of the fowls, who among us economise this resource as we might and should? There should be a dry house where the fowls can roost, and under their roosting poles should be sprad three or four inches of dry muck, or other absorbent, and this should be turned over and mixed, after receiving the dropping a few days, and be sprinkled with a light sprinkling from the chamber pail, and additions of absorbents made once or twice, or more, during the season.

A bed of dry muck or dried earth under cover, to pour the slops from the house over and be occasionally turned over and added to, will be converted into the best kind of poudrette by fall. In this bed may be deposited all the old bones, after being broken in small pieces, and by their heating, &c., they may be more economically reduced than in any other way, adding much to the value of the mass.

Then I have only to mention the pig-pen, where as large a proportion of good manure may be made, according to the number kept, as from any other stock of the farm, if kept supplied with working material. The main profit derived from feeding hogs, where manure is an object, is keeping them manufacturing it.

After all these and other resources of the farm are exhausted, you may resort to the market for commercial fertilizers, to use in conjunction therewith—recollecting that they are to be used as condiments, or side dishes, not as the hearty main reliance for food of plants and to raise the fertility of the soil. When we press into our service and economise all our resources of the farm for fertilizers, we shall less frequently hear the inquiry, "How shall I improve my land, or with what shall I fertilize it to raise good crops?" The most successful farmers by utilizing their farm resources from manure, or making exchanges, find them sufficient for all purposes when they are applied judiciously and thorough culture is given: they are not unreasonable, always crying "give, give," without ever returning, but for all favors received offer a fair return.

CURING BEEF—AN EXCELLENT RECEIPT.

For every pound of beef use one-fourth of a pound of salt-petre, four pounds of coarse sugar and four quarts of salt. We have seen beef cured after this receipe, which was as good through the summer and a year after pickling as any time during the winter. The materials to be mixed, the beef thoroughly rubbed with it, and packed as closely as possible in the barrel. If pounded down in packing, so much the better. No water need be added.

ANOTHER RECIPE FOR GRAHAM BREAD.

In your issue Oct. 28, T. S. H. asks—"Will not some housekeeper tell me how Graham bread can be made in the loaf not in the *least sticky.*" &c. For two *three pint* tin loaves, take one cent's worth of fresh yeast; make about one quart of batter, (using wheat flour;) let it stand over night to rise. In the morning put the batter, a little salt and one cup of molasses into the mixing pan. Take of lukewarm water and good Graham flour, and mix with the batter, &c., stirring well until it becomes so thick it will drop quite lazily from the spoon. Butter the tins, put in the dough and set away to rise. Two to three hours are required for this. When well up, bake for one full hour.

As little Graham flour in market is fit for family use, I advise T. S. H. to send good wheat in the berry to the mill, and have it ground about as fine as Graham usually is. Use it unbolted, and you have flour you can rely upon.

KEEPING HAMS AND BACON FOR SUMMER USE.

In your paper some time since an Inquirer asks how to keep hams and bacon entirely free from fly and worm. I have a room in my garret finished for that purpose, that I have kept my bacon and beef in for ten years, and in that time there has not been a fly or worm on it. I take my meat from the smoke and hang it in this room without any covering. A very dark and dry smoke-house would do just as well—dark to keep the fly out, and dry to keep the meat from moulding.

MILKING WITH DRY HANDS.

I believe that much of the milk gets tainted with noxious or bad odors before it reaches the pail. Some persons, and hired help especially, have a habit of wetting their fingers with the milk once in a while, and then wetting the cows teats, as they say, to make them milk easier. Now, this process causes much foul stuff to drop from their hands or the teats into the pail while milking. This is all wrong—cows can be milked as easy with dry hands as wet ones. I have been in the habit of milking cows, and although I have met with some hard milkers that require their teats to be softened in order to draw the milk I have generally found it both easier and pleasanter to milk with dry hands. If the teats are dirty, the udder should be washed with tepid water and allowed to dry before milking; and if the teats are very hard and tough to draw, the cow had better be turned into beef, or kept to raise calves from.

Dry Goods &c.

NEW GOODS.

NEW DRESS GOODS,
NEW DRESS GOODS,
NEW DRESS GOODS.

NEW SHAWLS,
NEW SHAWLS,
NEW SHAWLS.

NEW HOSIERY,
NEW HOSIERY,
NEW HOSIERY.

ALPACAS, ALPACAS, ALPACAS.

LENOS, LENOS, LENOS.

POPLINS, POPLINS. POPLINS.

PARCELS. PARCELS, PARCELS.

PIQUE'S, PIQUE'S, PIQUE'S, PIQUE'S.

LINENS. LINENS, LINENS.

CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS.

OIL CLOTHS, OIL CLOTHS, OIL CLOTHS.

CASSIMERES, CASSIMERES, CASSIMERES
CLOTHS, CLOTHS, CLOTHS.
NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS.
CONTINUALLY, CONTINUALLY.

STILL THEY COME,
STILL THEY COME,
STILL THEY COME,

To MULLINS & HUNT'S
To MULLINS & HUNT'S

CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE.
CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE

CHEAP GOODS,
CHEAP GOODS,

ALL THE TIME,
ALL THE TIME.
ALL THE TIME.

BARGAINS,
BARGAINS,
BARGAINS,

OLD FRIENDS,
OLD FRIENDS,
OLD FRIENDS,

NEW FRIENDS,
NEW FRIENDS,
NEW FRIENDS,

STRANGERS, STRANGERS,
EVERYBODY, EVERYBODY,
BUY YOUR DRY GOODS AT

"THE CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE"

—OF—

MULLINS & HUNT

oct9 1868.-may 31st, jo3w

M. R. & A. R. BURGESS,

[Successors to Burgess, Pearce & Co.]

Importers and Jobbers

—OF—

DRY GOODS,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

Keep constently on hand a large assortment of Foreign and American Dry Goods and Yankee Notions, which they offer for Cash at Eastern prices.
M. R. & A. R. BURGESS.

July'69w

Stoves and Tinware.

N. COOPER,

No. 21 & 23, SECOND ST., Opposite Court

I have determined to sell out my large stock of

COOKING STOVES

TIN, WOODEN & STONEWARES,

FRUIT JARS, ICE CHESTS,

Water Coolers, Cream Freezrs, &c.

At Prices barely to COVER COST.

Now is the time to buy *CHEAPER* than ever was sold in this market. lo9twaw

NEW STOVE AND TIN STORE

HUGH POWER,

[Successor to Power & Spalding.]

SECOND ST., SOUTH SIDE, MAYSVILLE.

Would respectfully call the attention of the public to the variety and styles of stoves which he now offers for sale, in this market, of the most modern improvement, for wood or coal, combining all the qualities, making them first class stoves, in beauty of design, economy of fuel, and quickness of operation.

These stoves, which comprise a great variety in design, size and price, have been selected from the best stove markets in the country, and will warrant the highest recommendations to meet the wants of the public.

HIS FINE PARLOR AND JAMB GRATES

Have been selected with great care, and for variety, neatness of design and fineness of finish, cannot be surpassed.

I also have a fine assortment of fancy Japanned ware, toilet setts, brass kettles, cream freezers, ac., &c.

I will manufacture and keep constantly on hand good assortment of

TIN WARE,

And am prepared to offer to the trade such inducements as cannot fail to be satisfactory. Particular attention paid to
Roofing,
Guttering,
Spouting, and
General job-work.
All work done by me warranted to give satisfaction. The highest price paid for old copper, brass and iron.
HUGH POWER.
janlwly.

Tobacco &c.

GOLD! GOLD!! GOLD!!!

CAN BE MADE

BY

PURCHASING YOUR

Cigars and Tobacco

—OF—

N. SHAFER,

MARKET STREET,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

feb11wawly

Drugs &c.

G. W. BLATTERMAN & CO.

[SUCCESSORS TO SEATON & BLATTERMAN.]

Offer on the most favorable terms the largest and most complete stock in this market, of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES;

CHEMICALS;

MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS;

EXTRACTS,

Embracing the manufactures of Nichols & Co., Tilden, Herring, Caswell & Hazzard, Powers & Weightman, and other leading houses. Also—A heavy stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Window Glass,

GLASSWARE, ADAMS' BRUSHES, DYES, &c

SPICES, TEAS, &c., &c.

ALSO—A LARGE STOCK OF

Toilet Articles!

COMPRISING

BRUSHES,
COMBS,
SOAPS,
COSMETIQUES

[French, English and American.]

BANDOLINES,
AVORIO,
BLANC DE PERLES,
POMADES,
TOOTH PASTE,
TOOTH POWDERS,
MOUILLERONS, VINAIGRE ROUGE, &c.,

We sell only the BEST QUALITY of goods and at as low prices as they can be sold by any RELIABLE HOUSE WEST.

Wholesale Agents for Dr. WILCOTTS'

Catarrh Annihilator

—AND—

PAIN PAINT.

Orders from Physicians, Druggists, or merchants filled with promptness and dispatch.
Sept. 18. G. W. B. & Co.

TEAS.

Just received from steamer "Hastings" a few chests of choice

GREEN TEAS AND BLACK TEAS,

suitable especially to retail buyers:
GEO. W. BLATTERMAN & CO.,
sept21 Druggists.

Hardware

TO MERCHANTS AND CONSUMERS.

HARDWARE,
CUTLERY,
SADDLERY,

DOUBLE AND SINGLE SHOT GUNS,

AMMUNITION, (all kinds,)

Rifles and Pistols

Our stock of

COACH TRIMMINGS, COACH WOOD-WORK, SPRINGS AND AXLES, AND SADDLERY,

Is now full and complete. We invite any persons wanting any goods in the above lines to give us a call and examine goods and prices. We are determined to sell goods as low as any house in the West.
OWENS BARKLEY.
TERMS CASH.

TO MERCHANTS.

BOOTS, SHOES, AND HATS.

(Direct from the Factories.)

We have just been receiving the

LARGEST STOCK

of Boots, Shoes and Hats, ever before in this market. All our goods are from the VERY BEST NEW ENGLAND FACTORIES.

Coburn & Cladin's best Boots.
Allen & Flogg's Boots & Brogans.
Batchelder's Boots and Brogans.
Loring's Boots and Brogans.
A. J. White's celebrated Women's and Children's Shoes.
Francis Dane's celebrated Women's and Children's Shoes and Brogans.
Boyd & Corey's celebrated Women's and Children's Shoes.
John Hart & Co.'s celebrated Women's and Children's Shoes.
Kimball's celebrated Women's and Misses' Shoes And all other A 1 brands of calf, kip and morocco shoes.

Hats.

Our Hat stock is large, comprising Fur, Brush and Men's and Boys' Wool Hats, *made to order.*
OWENS & BARKLEY.
TERMS CASH no23

Carriages.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY!

Having purchased Mr. Allen's interest in the stock and material of the Carriage Manufactory of

BIERBOWER & ALLEN,

I will continue the business at the

OLD STAND,

Where I am prepared to manufacture to order, and for sale, all kinds of Carriages and Buggies.

REPAIRING PROMPTLY DONE,

And at Reasonable Prices.

E. C. BIERBOWER,
jan31 twaw Maysville, Ky

STYLISH EQUIPAGES!

CARRIAGES,

SUPERIOR IN STYLE AND FINISH
AND AT LOWEST RATES.
REPAIRING DONE PROMPTLY ON LOWEST TERMS!
ALLEN & BURROUGHS.

Second st., between Sutton and Wall,
MAYSVILLE, KY.
jan twawly

Tailoring.

LOUIS STINE,

MERCHANT TAILOR

—AND—

GENTS FURNISHER,

No. 43. east Second street. north side,

MAYSVILLE, KY.,

respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he is in receipt of all

SEASONABLE GOODS IN HIS LINE,

WHICH WILL BE MADE UP TO ORDER

ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Keeps a full assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

which will be sold as cheap as can be bought in this market. july6w&twly

Educational.

MAYSVILLE

SEMINARY.

The next session of the MAYSVILLE SEMINARY will commence on

MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1870.

TERMS—Tuition, per annum $50
Board per week $5

For further particulars apply to
july21wawly R. M. BLAISDELL Principal

Grocery and Commission Merchants

NEW FIRM.

HAMILTON GRAY & Co.,

[SUCCESSORS TO E. GRAY.]

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

Liquors, Wines, Brandies, &c.,

Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies,

Corner Second and Sutton Streets,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

We are now receiving from New York and other eastern ports the following supply of fresh family groceries, purchased at the lowest net cash prices, and now offer them to merchants and consumers at Cincinati quotations: New Orleans and island sugars, crushed, pulverized, Rio, Java and Laguayra coffees, mackerel in barrels, half barrels and kits, fine green and black teas, fine cut chewing tobaccos, summer, opal and star candles, German and alm soap, cinnamon, envelopes, letter and note papers, imported segars, oysters and lobsters, sardines, washboards, native and foreign wines, apple, French and pale brandies, gins, Scotch ale, nutmegs, cloves, smoking tobacco, &c., which we will sell low for cash, or in exchange for all kinds of country produce.

All orders sent us shall be filled in the same manner, with reference to quality and quantity, as if the parties purchasing were personally present.

We respectfully solicit the orders of the trade generally, promising satisfaction in all cases.
sept12july7 ly HAMILTON GRAY & Co.

NEW FIRM.

LEWIS VANDEN. BLAIR O. KEEBANS.

Lewis Vanden & Co.

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

LIQUOR DEALERS,

Forwarding and Commission

MERCHANTS.

Corner of Second and Market street.

MAYSVILLE, KY.

july3tf

THOS. J. CHENOWETH, JNO. O. PEARCE. JNO. F. CASEY.

CHENOWETH, CASEY & CO.,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 67 TCHOUPITOULAS STREET.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Solicit Consignments of all kinds of Western Produce.

Liberal advances made on shipments.

Refer to PEARCE, WALLINGFORD & Co., Bankers Maysville, Ky. aug31twaw3m

RETAIL

Family Grocery and Feed Store!

BY

Julius Culbertson,

SUTTON ST., - - - - - - MAYSVILLE, KY

Hay, oat, short, corns, &c., sold reasonably for *CASH.* Butter, cheese, game, poultry, eggs, and all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE

bought at market price. dec14 '69, w&tw

Law Cards.

LAW CARD.

HARRISON TAYLOR. GEORGE B. GILL.

TAYLOR & GILL,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW.

Court Street, MAYSVILLE, KY.

Will practice in Mason and adjoining counties, and in the Court of Appeals.

Especial attention paid to Collection of Claims.
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MAYSVILLE, KY.

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HENRY T. STANTON,

Attorney at Law,

EXAMINER FOR MASON COUNTY.

OFFICE—No. 10, Court Street.

Will attend to all business entrusted to his care in Mason and adjoining counties. Collections made with promptness and moderate charges.

[In all home and foreign cases, notice may be given to take depositions at his office.]
se8tw&w

WADSWORTH & LEE,

W. B. WADSWORTH. JAMES A. LEE Jr

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

MAYSVILLE, - - - - KENTUCKY

Will practice in Mason and adjoining counties. Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims. ja17 twawly

Insurance

SOUTHERN MUTUAL

LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF KENTUCKY.

OFFICE—Merchants' Bank Building, Main st., between Fifth and Sixth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Accumulated Capital - - $407,282 86

President........J. LAWRENCE SMITH
Vice President........J. H. LINDENBERGER.
Secretary........L. T. THUSTIN.
Treasurer........JOHN B. SMITH.

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J. Lawrence Smith, J. H. Lindenberger,
W. F. Barret, John B. Smith,
Geo. C. Hunter, W. C. Hite,
Geo. W. Morris, James B. Wilder,
Thos. L. Barret, Geo. W. Norton,
L. T. Thustin,

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S. T. WILSON,
General Agent: address, Louisville, Ky.
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apr28tw&w Agent, Maysville, Ky.

Dentistry.

DRS. RUTH & CASSIDY,

DENTISTS,

Second Street, (near the Post Office.)

MAYSVILLE, KY.

They administer Nitrous-Oxide Gas and Chloroform for painless extracting of teeth, and other surgical operations pertaining to Dentistry.
may11wly nov11tw

Book and Job Printing.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

MAYSVILLE EAGLE

Job Printing Office,

No. 28 Second St., bet. Court and Market

MAYSVILLE, KY.

We are prepared at the shortest possible notice to furnish

ALL KINDS OF

JOB PRINTING

IN PLAIN AND FANCY COLORS.

Particular attention given to all kinds of

Commercial & Steamboat Work

ALL STYLES OF WORK

IN COLORS AND BRONZE

got up in a superior manner and

ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

Special attention paid to printing

Cards,
Bill Heads,
Letter Heads,
Shipping Bills,
School Programmes,
Books,
Pamphlets,
Catalogues,
Circulars,
Concert Programmes,
Visiting Cards,
Handbills,
Labels,
Way-Bills,
Dodgers,
Tickets, &c.

Address,
THOMAS M. GREEN,
Maysville, Ky.

Coal Merchants &c.

ATTENTION!

Reduced Shipping Rates.

CHEAP COAL.

The undersigned notify shippers of tobacco that they have greatly reduced the price of,

SHIPPING TOBACCO

AND OTHER

PRODUCE,

and are prepared to ship at lower rates than any other house in Maysville. Shippers are requested to call and see us.

STORAGE AT THE

MOST REASONABLE RATES

WE HAVE ALSO REDUCED THE

PRICE OF COAL!

which we will sell at 10 cents in the yard or at 11 cents delivered in the city. Parties desiring to make shipments or to purchase coal, will find it to their advantage to deal with
POGUE, DUKE & CO.
apr5ow&twtf

COME TO STAY!

Thompson & Piles

HAVE OPENED A NEW

COAL YARD

at the lower grade, where they will keep constantly on hand a large amount of

Bituminous Coal.

Orders left at C. L. STANTON'S Book store will receive prompt attention.

OFFICE No. 8, west Second street.
apr25w&twtf

Hotels.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,

(Formerly Dennison House,)

Fifth street, near Main

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

FRANK P. HORD, Late of Kentucky. J. M. TAYLOR Late of Kentucky

PROPRIETORS.

Having just purchased the lease of the above well-known Hotel, we are now refitting, painting, refurnishing and setting the entire House in first-class order; and can assure our friends and the public they will here find every accommodation and convenience they can desire. We respectfully solicit the continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore given.
HORD & TAYLOR Proprietors.
apr18wawly